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Soviet Is Resisting U.S. Conditions for Mideast Conference

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is certain to reject conditions the United States has laid down for an international conference on the Middle East but is prepared to seek accommodation with Washington on Arab-Israeli questions, a leading Soviet expert said Thursday.

In the first Soviet response to U.S. demands last week that Moscow revise a number of its policies to clear the way for an international conference, Yevgeny M. Primakov predicted that the Soviet Union would not accept "one side setting preconditions for the other to meet, in order to hold the conference."

The State Department, listing conditions for Soviet participation in the Middle East talks, said last Thursday that Soviet Union would have to resume relations with Israel, ease restrictions on emigration, stop anti-Semitic propaganda and halt arms shipments to Iran.

Mr. Primakov, whose position as director of the government's Institute of Oriental Studies makes him an authoritative voice on Soviet views of the Middle East, also criticized the agreement reached by King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for a joint approach to Middle East peace efforts.

"Not everything Arafat has done in recent months has benefited the Palestinians," Mr. Primakov said in an interview. His criticism of the PLO chairman focused on the Feb. 11 agreement with Hussein and

"the enmity toward Syria" he said. Mr. Arafat had shown the U.S. Embassy in Moscow had not formally relayed to the Soviet government the conditions for an international conference the White House outlined during Hussein's visit to Washington last week, and Mr. Primakov said he was not aware of the specifics of the proposal.

But his reaction left no doubt that the Soviet Union would find the U.S. offer unacceptable, thus throwing into doubt a key component of the program worked out by the Jordanian monarch and the Palestinian leader.

The Kremlin had already indicated its unease with that agreement, which is intended to lead to the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to negotiate with Israel on the return to Arab sovereignty of the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Primakov voiced concern that the agreement "could open the door to a separate deal" with Israel that would not lead to the formation of a Palestinian state. The agreement speaks instead of a confederation by the Palestinians with Jordan.

He also noted that the proposal for a joint delegation "dilutes the question of the representation of the Palestinians" and said the agreement "could be made a pretext to be used by some anti-Palestinian forces."

Syria, a Soviet ally and supporter of Palestinian rebels who are challenging a Soviet official.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



The Associated Press

NATO Envoys Urge U.S. To Adhere to SALT-2

Reuters

ESTORIL, Portugal — The European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization urged

Washington on Thursday to abide by the restraints of the SALT-2 arms limitation treaty. British and West German officials said.

They said the consensus surfaced after the U.S. secretary of state,

George P. Shultz, discussed the issue at a session of NATO foreign ministers and asked for their views.

"Everyone spoke and the consensus on SALT-2 was to keep the restraints," a British official said.

President Ronald Reagan is expected to decide this weekend whether to continue adhering to the SALT-2 treaty after Mr. Shultz reports on the allied views.

■ U.S. Drops Appeal

The United States has dropped efforts to get the NATO foreign ministers to endorse President Reagan's research program in space-based weapons despite French opposition to it, Reuters reported Thursday from Estoril.

A senior U.S. official said the French were only willing to note the existence of such research in Friday's final communiqué from the ministers. "If it was impossible to get it endorsed, it didn't make much sense to have any reference to it," he said.

Diplomats said France was not the only country reluctant to give public approval to the space program. Denmark, Norway and Greece also had reservations, they said.

In explaining Hussein's current view of the peace process, Mr. Masi said he was highly optimistic about the prospects for starting a new round of Arab-Israeli talks.

The conference and then the direct negotiations, which Mr. Masi suggested would get under way almost immediately, would constitute the third and fourth steps of the Jordanian plan.

But he said Jordan had not yet received an answer from Washington on its idea of two preliminary meetings.

In explaining Hussein's current view of the peace process, Mr. Masi was highly optimistic about the prospects for starting a new round of Arab-Israeli talks.

"I feel the atmosphere is the same as before Sadat's trip to Jerusalem," he said, referring to the 1977 visit by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt that opened the way for Camp David accords on Middle East peace.

"Something is going to happen," Mr. Masi added, "a breakthrough is approaching."

But the foreign minister said he has no force of law.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Jordanian Outlines 4-Step Proposal Toward Direct Arab-Israeli Talks

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

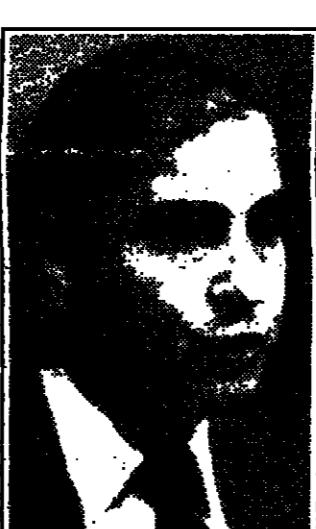
WASHINGTON — Jordan's foreign minister has detailed for the first time the proposal King Hussein made last week to Reagan administration officials for a direct meeting between American officials and Palestine Liberation Organization representatives who would be part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The king envisions a four-stage process leading to direct Arab-Israeli peace talks, the Jordanian minister, Tamer al-Masri, said Wednesday.

The first step would be a preliminary session between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with no PLO representatives, Mr. Masri said.

He said Hussein told the administration that Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, would be prepared then to make a formal declaration of readiness to recognize and negotiate with Israel, but would want a U.S. concession in return. The United States has refused to meet with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

As the concession, Jordan has asked Washington to state publicly



Tamer al-Masri

that it supports "self-determination" for the Palestinians within the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation that the king and Mr. Arafat agreed upon Feb. 11 in a joint statement.

Details of such an exchange of statements would be the main topic of a first meeting being arranged between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of

state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

The United States would then hold a second meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would include PLO officials. Participants would discuss the details for an international conference at which direct Arab-Israeli negotiations would take place, according to Mr. Masri.

The conference and then the direct negotiations, which Mr. Masi suggested would get under way almost immediately, would constitute the third and fourth steps of the Jordanian plan.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Berri Warns Israel of Attacks if Pullout Is Delayed

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Nahib Berri, the chief of Lebanon's dominant Shiite Muslim militia, has warned Israel that guerrilla attacks would be launched across its border if Israel maintains a security strip in southern Lebanon.

The threat coincided with reports that Israel was delaying the final phase of its withdrawal from Lebanon and keeping several hundred troops to support the Israeli-equipped South Lebanon Army in a strip along the border. Thursday was the third anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

[Israel withdrew its last troops from Lebanon on Thursday, according to Major General Ori Ort, the commander of Israeli troops in Lebanon. But he said some soldiers would continue to pass in and out of the southern part of the country. The Associated Press reported from Achivim, Israel.]

In an interview published Thursday in the newspaper Al Haqqa, Mr. Berri warned: "If Israel's intransigence for staying is increased, Amal will have to revise its equation. As long as Israel is violating Lebanon's sacred land, there is absolutely nothing sacred in the usurped land," by which he meant Israel. Amal is the Shiite militia controlled by Mr. Berri.

"If one inch of Lebanon remains occupied, this means that the entire country is under occupation," said Mr. Berri, who is justice minister.

"This will impose new alliances on us with the forces desirous of fighting Israel," he added.

He said this could mean asking help from Palestinian forces.

Since May 18, the Amal movement has been fighting Palestinian guerrillas in refugee camps on Beirut's outskirts. The Shiites have sought to prevent the Palestinians from reconstituting their guerrillas within the country.

The continued control by the South Lebanon Army, which is predominantly Christian, of the town of Jezzine appears to have prompted Mr. Berri's warning. Jezzine is a Christian town overlooking Shiite Muslim villages.

On Wednesday, President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon summoned the ambassadors of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — to ask their support for pressuring Israel into removing the South Lebanon Army from the border strip.

The fighting over the Palestinian refugee camps, though less intense than in its first few weeks, has led to a rise in street shootouts and robberies in Beirut's streets. Thursday, for the second straight night, gunmen fired grenades at Amal positions in the Moslem sector and at checkpoints manned by the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade.

Thursday morning, Channel 7 television news was the scene of such an attack. Four rockets were fired into a 6th Brigade position guarding the entrance to the station, which is a Shiite-controlled Voice of Lebanon studio quoted the self-styled "Nationalist Forces of Beirut" as claiming responsibility for the raid.



An Israeli ordnance unit celebrated its withdrawal Thursday from Lebanon at the Israeli border town of Metulla.

IRS Alerts Taxpayers To Cutoff

Income Exclusion For '82 and '83 Is Due July 23

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Americans abroad who have not filed U.S. income tax returns for 1982 and 1983 must do so by July 23 to claim the foreign earned-income exclusion for those years, the Internal Revenue Service has warned. Those who fail to do so may face back taxes and penalties if it is discovered.

"We want this to be understood as a fair warning," said Robert J. Kobel, an IRS spokesman. "The loss of benefits could be substantial."

After July 23, most taxpayers who seek to reduce their tax liability in the United States for those years could still apply for the foreign tax credit. But this is a much more complicated formula than income exclusion, and cannot be taken if no taxes were paid to a foreign country.

The IRS deadline also is aimed at increasing the penalty for Americans abroad who evade taxes. Any one who is caught having failed to file by then may also have to pay taxes, interest, and penalties on full income.

Richard Van Ham, a tax accountant in Paris, said in effect, the IRS "is giving taxpayers an amnesty" until July 23.

He said that until the IRS publishes regulations governing the income exclusion in December, questions remained about the measure's interpretation.

Those eligible for the exclusion can exclude up to \$75,000 in foreign earned income for 1982, such as wages, salaries, and self-employed income, and up to \$80,000 for 1983.

The exclusion does not apply to the salaries of U.S. government employees, diplomats and military personnel stationed overseas. However, any income that they or their families earn from work not connected with their U.S. government employment may qualify.

Returns for 1984 and thereafter must be filed within one year of the due date to qualify for the income exclusion. The filing date for 1984 returns was April 15.

Oversized taxpayers receive an automatic 60-day extension be-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



The Associated Press

Liverpool police collate data in a computer room about the riot in Brussels. A team of 50 officers are involved in an investigation and search for those who started the violence.

England's Soccer Teams Are Banned Worldwide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — The Federation of International Football Associations banned English soccer teams indefinitely from Thursday all international competition.

The ban was imposed because of the riot May 29 at the European Cup Final in Brussels between Liverpool and Juventus of Turin in which 38 persons were killed and more than 450 injured.

It does not apply to the English national team, which is competing with Mexico, West Germany and Italy in a tournament in Mexico City.

The ruling meant that English teams were barred even from friendly games against teams whose national associations are among the international federation's 150 affiliates, and were banned from international club competitions and tournaments.

Friendly soccer games are the highest level of international exhibition soccer.

Joseph Blatter, general secretary of the federation, said that its emergency committee had made worldwide a ban imposed Sunday on English competitions in Europe.

Mr. Blatter said that the federation ban would be of the same duration as that imposed Sunday by the Union of European Football Associations. It said that English teams would be excluded indefinitely. The ban does not affect teams from Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales.

The international federation did not specifically mention Liverpool, whose fans have been blamed for inciting the riot.

The English Football Association has voluntarily withdrawn its

professional teams from European competition for one year, and Belgium imposed an indefinite ban on all British teams, from schoolsboys to professionals, including those from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The federation's ban does not apply to nonprofessional or youth teams.

Mr. Blatter said that whatever happened in Brussels, it was clear that security precautions were inadequate, given what he called the "well-known hooliganism of English fans."

The secretary-general of the European soccer group, Hans Berger, was quoted as saying Wednesday that further sanctions were planned because of the Brussels riot.

"There will be other sanctions, not just against Liverpool, but against Juventus and the organizers, the Belgian Football Union," he said, according to the Swiss newspaper Sport.

The European group's Control and Disciplinary Committee is to meet in Zurich on Thursday to decide on further action.

(Reuters, AP)

Belgium Begins Investigation

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives set up a special commission Thursday to investigate the May 29 violence. United Press International reported from Brussels.

The commission of nine, which has the same powers as an investigating magistrate, will produce its report within a month.

The chamber made the decision after its Committee for Domestic Affairs listened to an explanation by Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb of how the deaths occurred.

He also said that Turkish organized crime figures, working with the Bulgarian authorities, had helped to finance terrorist activities aimed at destabilizing Turkey's government in the late 1970s.

Of his experience in Syria he declared:

"I learned that the political and financial center of international terrorism was the Soviet Union."

Mr. Agca's remarks were in accord with previous assertions that Soviet-bloc governments were involved in his terrorist career. But much of his testimony differed widely from accounts of his previous activities, recorded in hours of earlier testimony to Italian, Turkish and Bulgarian investigators over the last three years.

Mr. Agca is accused of killing Pope John Paul II in 1981, said the court.

He was tried with four other Turks and three Bulgarians accused of conspiring in an international plot to murder the pope.

Mr. Agca has contended that the men were commissioned and financed by the Bulgarian state security service, which was prompted by the Soviet Union to try to eliminate the Polish-born pontiff to help restore social peace in Poland.

Both the Soviet and Bulgarian governments have denied involvement in plans to murder the pope.

Aquino Slaying Witness Says She Was in a Mental Hospital

The Associated Press

MANILA — The only witness to testify that she had seen a soldier shoot Benigno S. Aquino Jr. acknowledged in court Thursday that she had been charged with crimes and had twice attempted suicide while in a Hong Kong jail.

"I may be the most wicked person in the world, but it does not change the fact I saw a soldier kill Senator Aquino," Rebecca Quijano said in Tagalog in the crowded courtroom.

Miss Quijano, questioned by attorneys of 25 military defendants, including General Fabian C. Ver, the armed forces chief, and one civilian, confirmed that she was confined in 1982 in a Hong Kong mental hospital after she had twice attempted suicide in jail.

"I will never forget my experience in the airplane as long as I live," she said when asked by the presiding judge, Manuel Pamaron, if she had any recollection of what she had witnessed.

On Aug. 21, 1983, she was aboard the airplane that brought Mr. Aquino on the last leg of a flight to Manila from the United

States, where the critic of the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos had lived in voluntary exile.

She waited 20 months before publicly testifying to what she had seen.

Asked by Judge Pamaron if she could state with certainty that a shot had been fired by the soldier escort she saw holding a gun to Mr. Aquino's head as they went down the ramp from the plane, Miss Quijano replied only, "I heard a shot."

The witness said she did not observe what happened after the shot because "I got rattled," and left the window seat from where she had been watching as Mr. Aquino left the plane with soldier escorts.

Miss Quijano's lawyer said during a recess that her testimony made her an even more credible and reliable witness.

She has been dubbed the "crying lady" because she was seen weeping in videotape scenes taken at the Manila airport at the time of the shooting.

Miss Quijano has testified that a presidential security officer, one of the accused, warned her not to re-

U.S. Warns EC It Intends To Sell More Subsidized Grain

(Continued from Page 1) "hard-line" reaction, a senior commission official said.

"If the Reagan administration thinks that we will somehow change our basic policy of subsidizing our farm exports, it is wrong, because import levies and export refunds are the backbone of the Common Agricultural Policy, and that is not negotiable."

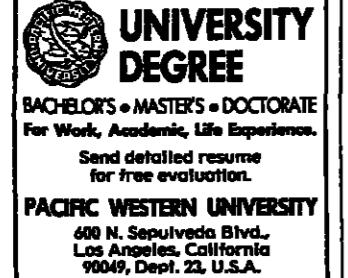
The administration's action in Algeria and steps planned elsewhere could threaten new world trade negotiations to be discussed at a three-day meeting of about 20 trade ministers in Stockholm, beginning Saturday.

The U.S. grain decision "is certainly not going to help matters," said Willy de Clercq, commissioner for external relations, who will represent the community at the Stockholm meeting.

Mr. Block and other administration officials emphasized that additional export sales would take place where unfair trading practices were damaging U.S. farm exports.

Referring to the \$2 billion in surplus commodities authorized for the program, which some members of the U.S. Congress have called a "war chest," Mr. Block said:

"I prefer to call it a hope chest."



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Soviet Gives Position on Middle East

(Continued from Page 1) lengthening Mr. Arafat's authority, he also sharply condemned the 11 agreement.

Mr. Primakov emphasized that the Soviet Union would participate in an international conference that would seek "a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East" and was ready to establish "working contacts with the United States to prepare" for such a conference.

"It is not true that we propose that all of the problems have to be resolved in a package deal simultaneously, like that," he said, snapping his fingers. "We believe there can be interim solutions along the way as long as they are not separate on deals. The conference could go on for a considerable time, and certain specific questions dealt with specifically, but within the framework of a general solution."

Mr. Primakov said it was premature to ask the Soviet Union to recognize Israel as a condition for the holding of the conference.

"In my opinion, the work of the conference would give some possibility to advance in this direction, but there is much precedent on the American side of working with countries in the Middle East in such a situation without having diplomatic relations," he said.

He specifically mentioned U.S. contacts with Egypt, Syria, and Iraq before diplomatic relations were established.

He also cited the resumption of U.S.-Iraqi relations this spring as an example of the possibility of Washington and Moscow finding accommodation in the region.

Blast at London Tour Agency

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — An Israeli-owned travel agency in northwest London was heavily damaged by the explosion of a bomb thrown through the letter box at dawn Thursday, police said. No one was hurt.

Asked by Mr. Santapach for

Spy Case Said to Jeopardize U.S. Tracking of Soviet Subs

(Continued from Page 1) totally vulnerable tomorrow," he said.

A former submarine commander with wide experience in the Pentagon and the shipbuilding industry, who spoke on the condition that he not be named, said in an interview:

"I can't picture any serious loss of strategic submarine security. That's a totally isolated command, and I think rightfully so."

Dr. Harlan K. Ullman, a former navy officer and Pentagon consultant, said it was his "understanding" that the ballistic-missile submarine force "remains silent on patrol."

Numerous experts said they assumed that, because of the Walker case, the navy had changed the travel patterns of the submarines and had altered codes and radio frequencies.

Several submarine experts with experience in the U.S. Navy and in the shipbuilding industry said they

believed the gravest possibility posed by the Walker case was that the Soviet Union learned details about the navy's ability to detect Soviet submarines, including sonar systems on American ships and the Soviets listening devices.

■ Need to Rebuild Denied

The Defense Department said Thursday that the spy case had damaged U.S. security more than originally believed, but the navy does not plan to change its devices for detecting Soviet submarines, Reuters reported.

The assessment of damages "has gone up. If you want to say even more serious, that's fair enough," said Michael L. Burch, a department spokesman.

But Mr. Burch termed "flawed" The New York Times report that the navy may have to rebuild some of its detectors.

"There is no consideration being given to that," he said, adding, "We don't know what the total loss is."

Agca Describes His Training

(Continued from Page 1) as 50 supporters, with the aim of destabilizing Turkey's government system and shaking its ties to the West.

The ideas and organization of these groups, he said, were linked to the Gray Wolves, the youth arm of the rightist Nationalist Movement Party of Colonel Alpaslan Turkes, which was banned following the coup in September 1980 when pro-Western military leaders seized power in Turkey.

Questioned by Judge Santapach about the activities of these groups, Mr. Agca said, "Their job was to spread the nationalist idea, to help the MHP," a reference to the Nationalist Movement Party.

But he described the group as a "criminal organization, that used criminals," and said its activities also included "attacking violently with bombs and guns" and "making collections of money by robbing banks and post offices."

Asked by Mr. Santapach for

specific examples of such terrorist acts, he described an attack on Turkey's constitutional court, which he said, in language echoing Turkish jargon, was "contrary to the Turkish nation, to the personality and the national aspirations of the country."

Mr. Agca said that he had acquired basic skills in the use of guns and explosives at a terrorist training camp run by Bulgarian and Czech experts, under the direction of the Syrian secret service, near Latakia, Syria.

"In this camp there were also Western terrorists," he went on. "French, Italian, Spanish and German. But I knew no foreign language, so I could not communicate with them."

It was there, he said, that he learned that the Soviet Union was "the political and financial center of international terrorism."

But he did not elaborate, and was not questioned further on that point by Mr. Santapach.

■ U.S.-Israeli Differences

Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.

Remarks by senior Israeli officials indicate that sharp differences are developing between Israel and the United States over the merits of Hussein's peace initiative.

"To say that we were enthusiastic here would be a vast exaggeration," said an adviser to Prime Minister Shimon Peres, when asked how the Israeli government viewed Hussein's proposals.

Another senior official directly involved in foreign policy, who agreed to speak on the condition that he not be named, said Israel could not see anything in the king's initiative that justified the "euphoria and optimism" expressed by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

He referred to a letter Mr. Shultz sent Monday to Mr. Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

In the letter, the secretary cited Hussein's recent statements in Washington that he had won backing from the PLO for negotiations with Israel on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolu-

McNamara Charges U.S. Lacks a Plan To Cut Arms

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Robert S. McNamara, the former U.S. defense secretary, has charged that the Reagan administration "does not have a plan" for arms control, and "has not thought out" its attempt to reduce offensive weapons while permitting the development of defensive systems.

"No one knows how to write a treaty that both limits offensive arms and permits defensive arms," he said.

Mr. McNamara called on the administration to drop its Strategic Defense Initiative of space-based missile defenses in exchange for a "large reduction" by the Soviet Union in the number of its intercontinental ballistic missile warheads.

Mr. McNamara, who was defense secretary under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, made his remarks in discussing an article he wrote with Hans A. Bethe, a nuclear physicist at Cornell University. The article is to appear in the July issue of Atlantic magazine.

Mr. McNamara, who returned recently from the Soviet Union, said, "The Soviets will never sign another agreement limiting offensive nuclear arms" as long as the United States pursues the Strategic Defense Initiative.

That view was reflected in an article in Tuesday's edition of Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, by the Soviet chief of staff, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, who said pursuit of strategic defense by the United States would endanger "the arms control process."

In their article, Mr. McNamara and Mr. Bethe said the Reagan administration should continue missile defense research but at the same time strengthens the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty to prohibit tests associated with development of such systems.

They wrote that if the United States was unwilling to refrain from such tests, "the Soviets will, with good reason, assume that we are preparing to deploy defenses."

At present, ministers of the EC's 10 member governments can veto almost any policy under the so-called "Luxembourg compromise," which was worked out in 1985 to solve a dispute involving President de Gaulle of France. But Mr. Delors predicted that majority voting would sometimes be indispensable when the EC is enlarged to 12 members with the entrance of Portugal and Spain next year.

WORLD BRIEFS

Reuters Abandons Effort to Buy UPI

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Reuters, the British-based news agency, announced Thursday that it would not pursue a bid to buy United Press International because UPI had not supplied "requested information."

Luis Nogales, chairman of UPI, said that Reuters was one of "numerous parties" expressing an interest in UPI, which is operating under federal bankruptcy protection, but that "UPI did not solicit interest from Reuters."

Sources close to a committee of UPI's unsecured creditors, who are owed more than \$30 million, have said that a first offer by Reuters amounted to about \$5 million in initial payments, which the creditors found inadequate.

Gandhi Arrives in Paris for Talks

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India arrived here from Egypt on Thursday for a five-day visit aimed at improving French-Indian relations, which were recently clouded by the alleged involvement of French diplomats in a spy ring operating in India.

After an arrival ceremony Mr. Gandhi was scheduled to hold the first of five meetings with President Francois Mitterrand. Mr. Gandhi has said in recent interviews that he admires France's independent foreign policy and its sympathetic stance toward developing countries on economic issues. France has recently played an increasingly large role in India's development and is interested in providing technology that India needs to modernize, French officials said.

Reagan Aide Withdraws as Nominee

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Donald J. Devine, a strong conservative supporter of President Ronald Reagan, abruptly withdrew his name Thursday for renomination as director of the Office of Personnel Management.

Mr. Devine appeared before the Senate Government Affairs Committee, gave a prepared statement denying he had done anything wrong by keeping control of his job after his four-year term ended this spring, and then announced his decision. "I can count the votes and I don't believe that I can be confirmed by this committee, and therefore I withdraw my request for reconfirmation," he said.

Mr. Devine, 48, has been a staunch ideological supporter of Mr. Reagan but has been criticized for his tight-fisted policies in handling civil servants and for campaigning for Republican candidates. He came under fire from the committee for continuing to exercise the powers of director after his term ended and for not telling his successor, Loreta Cornelius, of his actions.

Delors to Propose Curb on EC Vetoes

PARIS (Reuters) — Jacques Delors, the president of European Commission, said Thursday that he wanted to cut back the vetoes that members of the European Community can use to block policy changes.

He told a business symposium that he would put forward a proposal at the EC summit meeting in Milan later this month to change the community's 20-year-old tradition of unanimous decision making.

At present, ministers of the EC's 10 member governments can veto almost any policy under the so-called "Luxembourg compromise," which was worked out in 1985 to solve a dispute involving President de Gaulle of France. But Mr. Delors predicted that majority voting would sometimes be indispensable when the EC is enlarged to 12 members with the entrance of Portugal and Spain next year.

For the Record

The U.S. State Department has ordered the expulsion of Farhat Tibi, a diplomat attached to the Libyan mission to the United Nations in New York, following a report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was linked to a plot to assassinate Libyan dissidents in the United States.

A leading Iranian politician, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is speaker of parliament, is to lead a delegation to Beijing next month to buy arms and to boost trade, the Far Eastern Economic Review said Thursday.

General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, Guatemala's head of state, scheduled national elections Wednesday for Nov. 3 that will end 31 years of military dominated government.

(Continued from Page 1)

was perturbed by the resolution introduced Tuesday in the U.S. Senate that calls on the administration not to sell Jordan arms until it enters direct talks with Israel.

"It's not fair what they are doing especially at this time when we are showing by all possible ways that we want peace," he said.

U.S.-Israeli Differences

Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.

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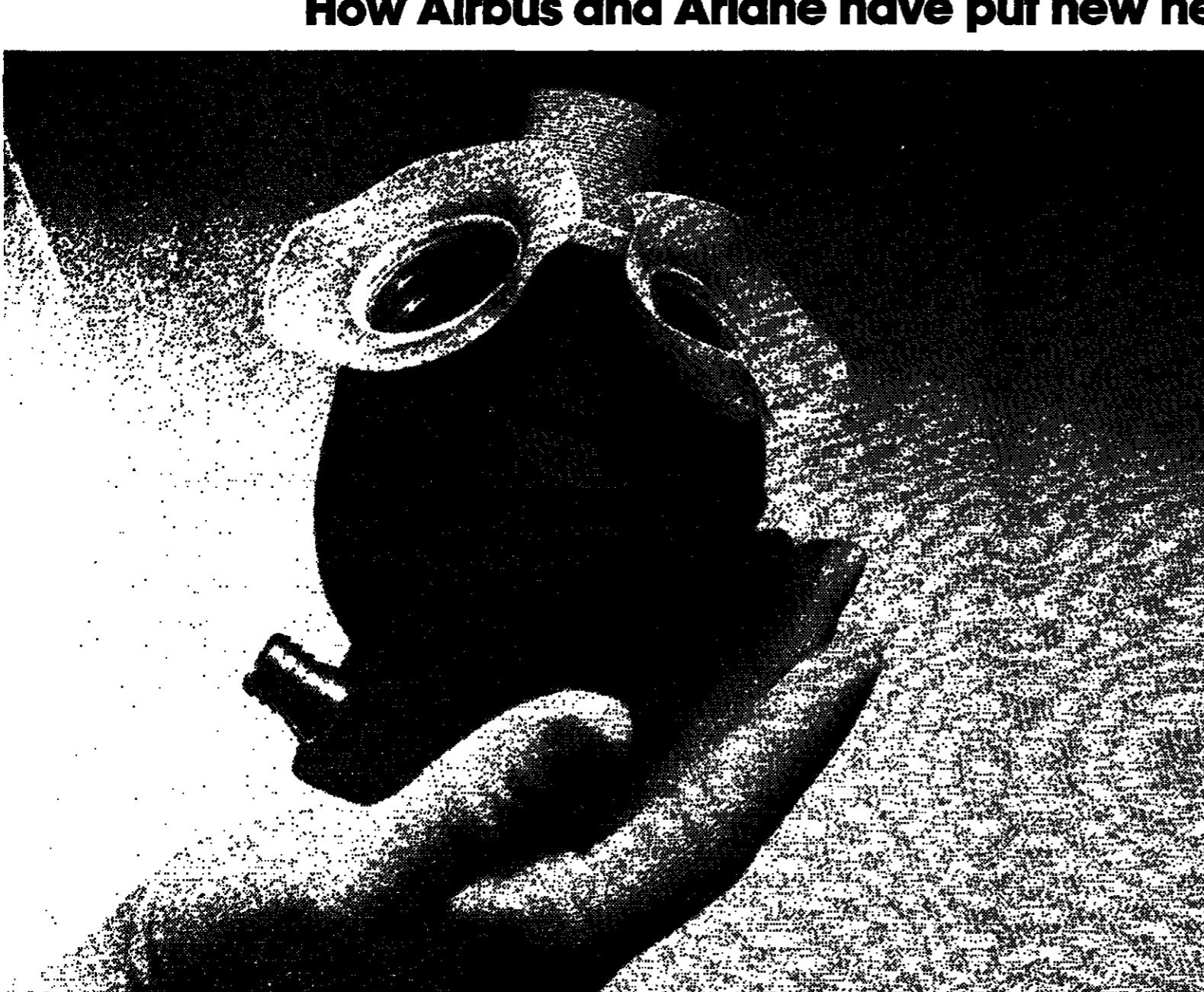
He referred to a letter Mr. Shultz sent Monday to Mr. Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

In the letter, the secretary cited Hussein's recent statements in Washington that he had won backing from the PLO for negotiations with Israel on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolu-

tion 242 and 338.

"My guess is under the best of circumstances it's going to be some time yet before King Hussein appears on the scene and starts direct negotiations with us," he said.

How Airbus and Ariane have put new heart into our technology.



Aerospatiale is proud of its cooperative ventures in aeronautic and space programs:

Concorde, Airbus, the Ariane launcher, our Exocet missile systems, not to mention our helicopters where we're the world's leading exporter, or satellites like Meteosat and Arabsat.

Successes like these are more than a demonstration of Aerospatiale's dedication to excellence and our mastery of advanced technologies. They also show our ability to successfully co-operate with our partners. In Europe, in America or anywhere else in the world.

The artificial heart you see here works almost like the real thing. It's a spin-off of technologies we use everyday. Like computer assisted design, micromech

South Africa Threatens Reprisals if U.S. Adopts Economic Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Faced with U.S. economic sanctions over its apartheid policy of racial segregation, South Africa is threatening retaliatory measures, which could include an embargo on exports of strategic minerals and metals.

The U.S. House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly Wednesday for economic sanctions against South Africa.

The 295-127 vote by the House demonstrated broad bipartisan support for the bill. The sanctions in the House bill, which would take effect immediately if the measure becomes law, would ban:

- New U.S. bank loans to the South African government.
- New U.S. commercial investments in South African businesses.
- Imports of Krugerrand gold coins into the United States.
- Computer sales to the South African government.
- Sales of nuclear fuel, equipment and technology to South Africa.

The Republican-dominated Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a similar bill, 16-1.

For sanctions to become law, the Senate must approve the bill; then the House and Senate must compromise on language and the result be signed by President Ronald Reagan. Congressional leaders said the broad support for sanctions made it unlikely that Mr. Reagan would veto such a bill.

South Africa's deputy foreign minister, D.J. Louis Nel, said at a

meeting of the governing National Party that South Africa was considering steps to protect itself from any U.S. sanctions and to demonstrate that it cannot be pushed.

"If legislation goes through the U.S. Congress this week, our enemies will be back next year pushing for more," Mr. Nel said. "Therefore, it is necessary to put our foot down now. The Americans must be made to realize that if they go ahead with disinvestment, South Africa will have to defend itself, and it will have to consider defending itself in a way that shows the world that South Africa is a regional power in Africa."

One of South Africa's options, Mr. Nel said, was the expulsion of about one million blacks from neighboring countries who work in South Africa without government permission. Their forced repatriation would cause severe social, economic and perhaps political problems in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland.

"One step taken by a government or private organization may have little or no effect," he said. "But for the organizers of the campaign, each one provides a new base from which other, more far-reaching measures, may be launched."

But government officials sought Wednesday to play down Mr. Nel's threat, describing it as a step that would have to be weighed carefully against South Africa's desire for better relations with its neighbors in black Africa.



The Associated Press
Representatives William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania, center; Howard E. Wolfe of Michigan, right, and Stephen J. Solarz of New York, all Democrats, celebrating after the U.S. House voted by 295-127 for wide-ranging economic sanctions against South Africa.

South African state radio said Thursday that the economic sanctions being debated by the U.S. Congress could herald harsher measures.

Another retaliatory option available to South Africa, according to Raymond Parsons, chief executive officer of the South African Association of Chambers of Commerce, is economic countermeasures, particularly trade restrictions, boycotts and embargoes.

"All the big overseas economies rely heavily on South Africa for

supplies of vital strategic minerals," Mr. Parsons said Wednesday, "and several would have serious problems if the pipeline were frozen."

The United States depends on South Africa for industrially important minerals and metals such as chrome, platinum and molybdenum. But business sources pointed out that the United States has substantial stockpiles of many of these materials and there are alternative sources. In addition, they said, South Africa needs the foreign currency it earns from these exports.

Sentiment in South Africa is clearly rising nonetheless for a stronger response from the government of President Pieter W. Botha to the campaign for economic sanctions in Western Europe as well as in the United States.

A week ago, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced in Paris that France would apply sanctions if South Africa did not end racial discrimination within 18 months to two years. The Scandinavian countries have also taken trade measures.

(LAT, AP, Reuters)

Accused Spy 'Loved the Glamour'

His Former Wife Describes Why She Called the FBI

By Robert L. Jackson
New York Times Service

WEST DENNIS, Massachusetts — Barbara C. Walker, whose tip to the Federal Bureau of Investigation led U.S. authorities to what they call the longest espionage ring uncovered in decades, says her former husband began spying for the Soviet Union in the late 1960's to get money to shore up a failing restaurant in which he had invested.

In the following years, including almost a decade of their 19-year marriage, John A. Walker Jr., a navy communications specialist, continued to sell military secrets to Soviet agents for "well over \$100,000," she said Wednesday.

"I feel certain that he spent it all," she said. "John always liked a life-style higher than he could afford — boats, airplanes and international travel."

She said she believed that his need for money to prop up his investment in a restaurant and bar in South Carolina, a business that she said eventually closed, prompted Mr. Walker to begin spying for Moscow.

"But he also loved the glamour of being a spy," she said. "He loved being one step ahead of other people, walking down the street and knowing something no one else knew."

Mrs. Walker said she agonized for years before going to the FBI in November. Even then, she said, she would not have gone to the authorities if she had known that her youngest child, Michael, would be charged with espionage along with his father.

"I love Michael so much," Mrs. Walker said of her only son, a 22-year-old sailor. "I love my country, but I never could have brought myself to do it if I had known he was part of this thing. I was devastated when I heard Michael was involved."

John Walker, 47, was arrested May 20 after FBI agents said he attempted to give a Soviet agent classified documents he had received from Michael, who served on the Nimitz, a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. In addition, Mr. Walker's brother, Arthur, 50, and Jerry A. Whitworth, 45, of Davis, California, a retired senior chief radioman

that the total was "well over \$100,000."

N.Y. Starts Homosexual High School

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A public high school for homosexual students has been opened in Manhattan.

The school, which began classes in April in a Greenwich Village church, is named the Harvey Milk School, for the homosexual activist and San Francisco city supervisor, who was shot to death in 1978.

Its organizers said it was the first public school in the United States to be geared specifically to homosexual adolescents and their problems.

"For the most part, the males are overtly effeminate, some are transvestites, and the girls are all tough," said Fred Goldhaber, a teacher at the school. "All of them would be targets for abuse in regular schools."

The New York City Board of Education is operating the school in conjunction with the Institute for the Protection of Lesbian and Gay Youth, a homosexual advocacy and counseling group financed in part by the city and the state of New York.

Twenty students — 14 boys and six girls ranging in age from 14 to 19 — are enrolled. All of them say they are homosexuals who have had difficulty fitting in at conventional high schools because of their sexual identity and who have dropped out of school, said Steve Ashkinazy, director of clinical programs for the institute.

Since its financing from the Board of Education began April 1, the school has been holding classes in the Washington Square United Methodist Church. The school's backers said they hoped soon to expand both the student body and add to and move the school into a larger space with better facilities.

"A lot of kids are waiting to get in for the fall," said Mr. Goldhaber, who teaches all five subjects in the school's curriculum and who

is, he said, a homosexual. "These are kids who are serious about getting an education."

The program at the Harvey Milk School was first suggested to board of education officials by the institute, which has been counseling homosexual dropouts since November 1983.

Mr. Ashkinazy said there was some initial "nervousness" and "stalling" on the part of the board of education because of the controversial nature of the program. But he said staff members of Mayor Edward I. Koch and the office of the city comptroller had argued in favor of the program and had helped smooth its way.

Board of education officials estimate the annual cost of the program at about \$50,000.

Richard Organick, an official of the board of education, said the program had been organized to provide a standard education to homosexual teen-agers "excluded from the mainstream" at their high schools.

"The important thing is to get them back into a school, address their problems and get them on the diploma track," he said.

All 20 students in the program are school dropouts or truants who have been receiving counseling at the institute.

"When I started working here, I noted that we were dealing with lots of gay kids 15 or 16 years old who had been out of school for a year or more," said Mr. Ashkinazy, who is also a social worker. "The reason they gave was that when it became known in their schools that they were gay, they were harassed verbally or even beaten up."

One of the aims of the program is to teach the teen-agers, who come from all five boroughs of the city, to be comfortable with their own homosexuality. This is done, Mr. Ashkinazy said, through the class-

room curriculum as well as in after-school counseling sessions.

"One of the advantages of having a gay teacher is that he serves as a role model," Mr. Ashkinazy said. "Many of these kids have never seen a gay adult who is successful and not a hairdresser or one of the other stereotypes shown on television."

Fibers used to make conventional tampons now on the market are unable to bind magnesium, the researchers found. Mr. Kass said the

Harvard experiments were done in test tubes. But Edward H. Kass, who led the research group, said the findings suggested that when women used tampons made with either of the two fibers, the fibers removed magnesium from vaginal fluids, prompting the bacteria to make toxin.

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U.S. Conservatives Help 4 Rebel Groups Ally for Anti-Soviet Campaigns

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JAMBA, Angola — Four anti-Soviet insurgent movements from Africa, Asia and Central America, meeting here under the auspices of a group of American conservatives, have announced the formation of an alliance.

The accord, signed this week by representatives of guerrillas fighting the governments of Angola, Afghanistan, Laos and Nicaragua, was drawn up in this remote guerrilla base, which Angolan rebels call their provisional capital.

The conference was organized by a U.S. lobbying group called Citizens for America, led by Lewis E. Lehrman, a millionaire Republican who ran unsuccessfully for governor of New York in 1982.

Jamba consists of a military base, a hospital, open-air schools and other buildings. The village is close to Angola's border with South-West Africa.

The new alliance, called the Democratic International, was praised by participants as a historic turning point. They described it as a result of an urge to be rid of Soviet and Cuban intervention across the globe that is as strong as the passions that once overthrew European colonialism.

But the immediate battlefield effect of the alliance, participants acknowledged, seems nebulous.

A group of conservative white South African college students also attended the gathering but did not sign the accord. Their presence seemed to symbolize South Africa's support not only for Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan guerrilla leader, but also for the notion of an alliance between anti-Soviet groups and American conservatism.

The American lobbying group is thought to have financed the travel expenses of the participants.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Cape Town described the meeting as "a private venture" without the endorsement of the State Department.

Mr. Lehrman, who made his fortune with a drugstore chain, read aloud to the signers a letter that he said President Ronald Reagan had sent to him before he and other participants arrived here on chartered aircraft from Johannesburg.

"Around the world," the letter said, "we see our people joining together to get control of their own affairs and to free their nations from outside domination and an alien ideology. It is a global trend and one of the most hopeful of our times."

"Those of us who live in demo-



At his rebel base in Jamba, Angola, Jonas Savimbi, right, accompanies, from left, Dastagir Wardak, an Afghan resistance leader, Lewis E. Lehrman, a U.S. conservative politician, and Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, a representative of an anti-Sandinist guerrilla group.

catic lands" it said, "have to be moved by the example of men and women who struggle every day at great personal risk for rights that we have enjoyed from birth. Their goals are our goals."

The participants, in their declaration, said, "Our common goals of liberty and constitutional democracy lead us to form this Democratic International."

The pact was signed by the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Mr. Savimbi; the guerrillas in Afghanistan, represented by an officer named Colonel Dastagir Wardak; the Ethics Liberation Organization of Laos, led by Pa Kao Her; and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, led by Adolfo Calero Portocarrero.

Mr. Lehrman, who defined himself as a private crusader for what he called the Reagan doctrine of conservatism and challenge to the Soviet Union, said he had not come here as a presidential envoy. But, he said, American association with the anti-Soviet insurgents is "not only an expression of the president's sentiments but also an expression of the sentiments of the vast majority of the American people."

That seemed to offer a contradiction, because for several years U.S. policy in southern Africa, as put forth by Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has been to negotiate with the Marxist authorities in Luanda against whom Mr. Savimbi's rebels, who are based here, are fighting.

Moreover, Mr. Crocker has publicly excluded Mr. Savimbi from long-running and thus far inconclusive discussions designed to secure the withdrawal of the 25,000 to 30,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola in tandem with independence for

South-West Africa, widely known as Namibia.

Mr. Lehrman said his impression was that those negotiations had been "immobilized."

The Democratic International pledged its four participants, all of whom are fighting Soviet or Cuban-backed regimes, to "cooperate to liberate our nations from the Soviet imperialists."

"Our struggles are one struggle," their declaration said, "the fight for independence from Soviet colonialism."

Mr. Lehrman also brought gifts to this distant bush settlement of 12,000 people. He gave each participant a framed copy of the U.S. Declaration of Independence and an inscribed copy of a bowl used in the home of George Washington.

And he noted that the "American model of democracy is something for all" peoples.

The package itself was agreed to in 1981 by the administration and Jordan, but it has not been acted on for various reasons, including the lack of visible support by Jordan for negotiations with Israel.

State Department, Defense Department and White House officials, however, now say that King Hussein of Jordan has taken significant steps that should be accompanied by the arms sale.

If Mr. Reagan agrees to the package, it almost certainly would lead to a dispute between the administration and many members of Congress who believe it is premature to offer advanced military equipment to Jordan before Hussein opens direct talks with Israel.

The principal issue is whether the Jordanians are actually moving toward direct negotiations with Israel, as the administration asserts, or are simply showing minor flexibility and have not made the decision to negotiate with Israel.

Administration officials also acknowledged that the move will probably strain relations with Israel, which opposes the transaction.

Under current practice, the administration is supposed to notify Congress 50 days before a sale of advanced military equipment — 20 days for formal notification.

In the past, Congress could block a sale by majority votes in both houses. But the Supreme Court ruled in 1983 that such "congressional vetoes" are illegal, and an arms sale can now be stopped only through regular congressional procedures.

Those procedures would allow the president a veto on any binding resolution, and Congress would then have the right to overturn it by a two-thirds vote.

That is why there is significance, demonstrating a potential for overriding a presidential veto, in the fact that more than two-thirds of the members of the Senate have signed the nonbinding resolution introduced Tuesday by Senators

White House Is Nearer to Seeking Additional Arms Credits for Jordan

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is nearing a decision to ask Congress to provide Jordan with \$300 million in additional military credits that would allow it to order F-20 fighter planes and two advanced anti-aircraft defense systems, officials of the State and Defense Departments say.

But a senior State Department official cautioned Wednesday that the projected package had not been "signed off" by President Ronald Reagan and that the components could be changed.

Officials said, nevertheless, that they expected to begin briefings key members of Congress next week on results of a three-month study of Middle East arms transfers. The study notes that Syria, which is heavily armed by the Soviet Union, presents a threat to Jordan and it offers this as a rationale for the sale.

More than two-thirds of the Senate's members are on record as opposing the projected arms sale to Jordan at this time, and the House Foreign Affairs Committee has passed a foreign aid bill that bars the sale of advanced equipment to Jordan until Hussein is ready for "prompt entry" into direct talks with Israel.

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John Heinz of Pennsylvania, a Republican, and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, a Democrat.

The administration has been urging members of Congress and officials of Jewish organizations to be more sympathetic to the problems facing the Jordanians.

On Saturday, a high-ranking White House official met with a leading official of an American Jewish group, the Jewish figure said, and told him that the king had gone as far as he could and needed tangible American backing in the security field. The Jewish figure told the White House official that he saw no way to support the administration at this time.

According to a Pentagon official, Jordan is seeking three squadrons of F-20s, a total of 34 planes. The Jordanians want them to be armed with advanced Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. In addition, the Jordanians want to upgrade their air defense system by buying the improved version of the mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missile and the Stinger hand-held anti-aircraft

U.S. and Jordanian officials agree that Jordan faces a continuing threat from Syria, which opposes Hussein's new peace initiatives with Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman. Israel, however, argues that such equipment could be used against it.

Jordan is scheduled to receive \$115 million in military credits. The additional \$300 million would be sought to make it easier for Jordan to order the new equipment.

Taipei to Ask More U.S. Arms

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan will ask the United States for more advanced weapons, including jet aircraft, to counter a Chinese threat against the island, a senior government official said Thursday.

The official, who declined to be named, said that Taiwan needed the weapons because Beijing had not abandoned efforts to take the island by force. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday that giving up the option to invade the island would make re-unification impossible.

Taipei has rejected several peace overtures from Beijing since 1979, dismissing them as propaganda plays.

The Taiwan government has said

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CARAVAN

China Official to Visit Russia

BEIJING — One of China's deputy prime ministers, Yao Yiliang, will visit the Soviet Union soon to sign a long-term trade pact and hold talks with Kremlin leaders, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

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Bonn, U.S. Differ Over Return of Alleged Nazi

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The West German government has formally protested to the U.S. State Department over the circumstances under which Arthur L.H. Rudolph, the designer of the Saturn-5 moon rocket, returned to West Germany in March 1984 and renounced his U.S. citizenship.

Mr. Rudolph, 78, left the United States rather than face allegations by the Justice Department that he persecuted slave laborers while supervising production of V-2 missiles for the Nazis during World War II.

Mr. Rudolph was one of 118 German rocket scientists who were brought secretly to the United States after World War II to work for the army and later the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The West German consul general, Elfriede G. Kruger, said Wednesday that her government had informed the State Department that Mr. Rudolph "arrived illegally." When somebody has a passport, it means the government will take the bearer back. That didn't happen.

But a State Department official said he believed Mr. Rudolph's actions were voluntary and are "consistent with international law." He said that since Mr. Rudolph con-



Arthur L.H. Rudolph

tealed his Nazi past when he applied for U.S. citizenship, an argument could be made that he was never legally a U.S. citizen.

The World Jewish Congress charged Wednesday that the controversy over Mr. Rudolph was part of a "deliberate policy" of the Bonn government to block deportation of war criminals to West Germany.

The New York-based group released a copy of a 1954 agreement in which the West Germans agreed to admit "any person who has received a visa for the United States under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 . . . if it subsequently established that such person received the visa through fraud or through misrepresenting material facts."

The West German consul said, "We are not aware of such an agreement."

Ministry Says U.S. Wants Burt as Envoy to Bonn

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Foreign Ministry said Thursday that it had received a formal request from the United States for the accreditation of Richard R. Burt as ambassador to West Germany.

The ministry's statement in Bonn was the first official confirmation that President Ronald Reagan would nominate Mr. Burt, 38, who is U.S. assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs.

Arthur F. Burns, 51, retired as the U.S. ambassador to West Germany last month.

A White House spokesman declined to say whether an official query about Mr. Burt had been sent to Bonn.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, who asked not to be identified, said that his government would grant the request for Mr. Burt's accreditation. The U.S. Senate also must approve the nomination.

The spokesman noted that Peter Boenisch, the spokesman for the West German government, remarked several weeks ago that Mr. Burt was regarded as a keen observer of European affairs and would be welcome if he were nominated as ambassador.

Political observers said that any prospect that the opposition Social Democrats would object to Mr. Burt's nomination appeared to have faded.



Richard R. Burt

Accounts that appeared in the West German press during the economic summit talks held in Bonn last month suggested that Mr. Burt played a key role in dissuading Mr. Reagan from meeting privately with Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor and leader of the Social Democrats. Mr. Burt denied the accounts.

Brazilians Open Grave In a Search For Mengele

The Associated Press

EMBU, Brazil — Workmen opened a coffin Thursday that the police believe may have contained the body of Josef Mengele, the Nazi doctor known as the "Angel of Death" at the Auschwitz camp.

As hundreds of police and reporters looked on, three grave diggers with picks and shovels opened the grave in this Portuguese colonial town, 17 miles (27 kilometers) from São Paulo.

The workers were unable to remove the coffin, which stuck in the shallow grave. Police ordered them to smash it open with picks.

When the coffin was opened, bones and shreds of clothing were removed by hand and placed on a long metal tray, which was taken by a morgue truck to São Paulo.

The morgue director, José Antônio de Melo, who observed the exhumation, picked up the skull and held it high.

Mr. Melo said the disarray of the bones would make identification difficult.

Romeo Tuma, chief of federal police in São Paulo, said before the exhumation that he was "90 percent convinced" that the body was



Dr. Josef Mengele

that of Dr. Mengele. He said the body had been buried under a false name and identified as Austrian.

Mr. Tuma told reporters that federal police had documents and a diary belonging to Dr. Mengele that were seized at a German couple's home in Brazil, where he had apparently been living. He did not say when or where the documents had been found by the police.

Drowning Reported

In a Bonn report, the West German newspaper *Die Welt* said Thursday that Dr. Mengele had drowned near São Paulo in 1975.

In Paris, Serge Klarissel, a lawyer and active Nazi hunter, said in commenting on *Die Welt's* article that he viewed reports of the death of Dr. Mengele with "the greatest skepticism."

Soviet Puts 2 in Orbit; Repairs for Salyut Seen

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union put a two-man crew into orbit Thursday, and Western space experts said the highly trained cosmonauts could have been sent to continue repairs on the three-year-old Salyut-7 orbital station.

Vladimir Dzhanibekov, a veteran of four missions who is the commander, and Viktor Savinykh, the flight engineer, were aboard the Soyuz T-13 launch craft. The Soviet news agency Tass said.

The report gave no details about the mission, but it said Mr. Dzhanibekov and Mr. Savinykh had started work and would later dock with Salyut-7.

Mr. Dzhanibekov, 43, visited Salyut-7 in July to help the three-man crew repair a leaky fuel pipe using new techniques and tools outside the cylindrical station. That Salyut crew set a record of 238 days in space.

The launch Thursday was the first Soviet manned mission since the Salyut team returned in October after 34 weeks.

Western space experts said the station had not been fully repaired despite several space walks made



Vladimir Dzhanibekov, left, and Viktor Savinykh, Soviet cosmonauts, were sent into orbit Thursday in Soyuz T-13.

last year by Mr. Dzhanibekov and others.

He trained on an underwater mock-up of Salyut before instructing Colonel Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov, two of the crew, in space.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States say they aim to set up permanently manned stations in space and establish factories. The United States has concentrated recently on its short-stay reusable shuttle while the Soviet Union has continued making endurance flights.

A Soviet shuttle exists but has yet to be launched because of problems with the booster rockets. Western experts said.

Polish Cleric Says Attacks On Church Are Growing

Reuters

GDANSK, Poland — A Roman Catholic bishop told thousands of worshippers in Gdansk on Thursday that attacks on the Polish church were increasing but that truth could not be suppressed by "propaganda."

"We have noticed in the last few months an intensified action in our country to distract people from the church," Bishop Tadeusz Groclowski of Gdansk said at St. Bridget's Church, in a sermon marking the festival of Corpus Christi.

"This action has shown itself in criticism of religious values and the pope, in attacks on believers and the clergy and even in the death of a priest," he said.

Father Groclowski was referring to the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, a supporter of Solidarity, who was killed by security policemen last October. Four policemen were sentenced to prison terms in the case.

"We shall stick to our Christian values," Father Groclowski said. "People want the truth and the truth cannot be suppressed."

In Warsaw, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, called in a sermon for respect for human rights, including those of religion and education.

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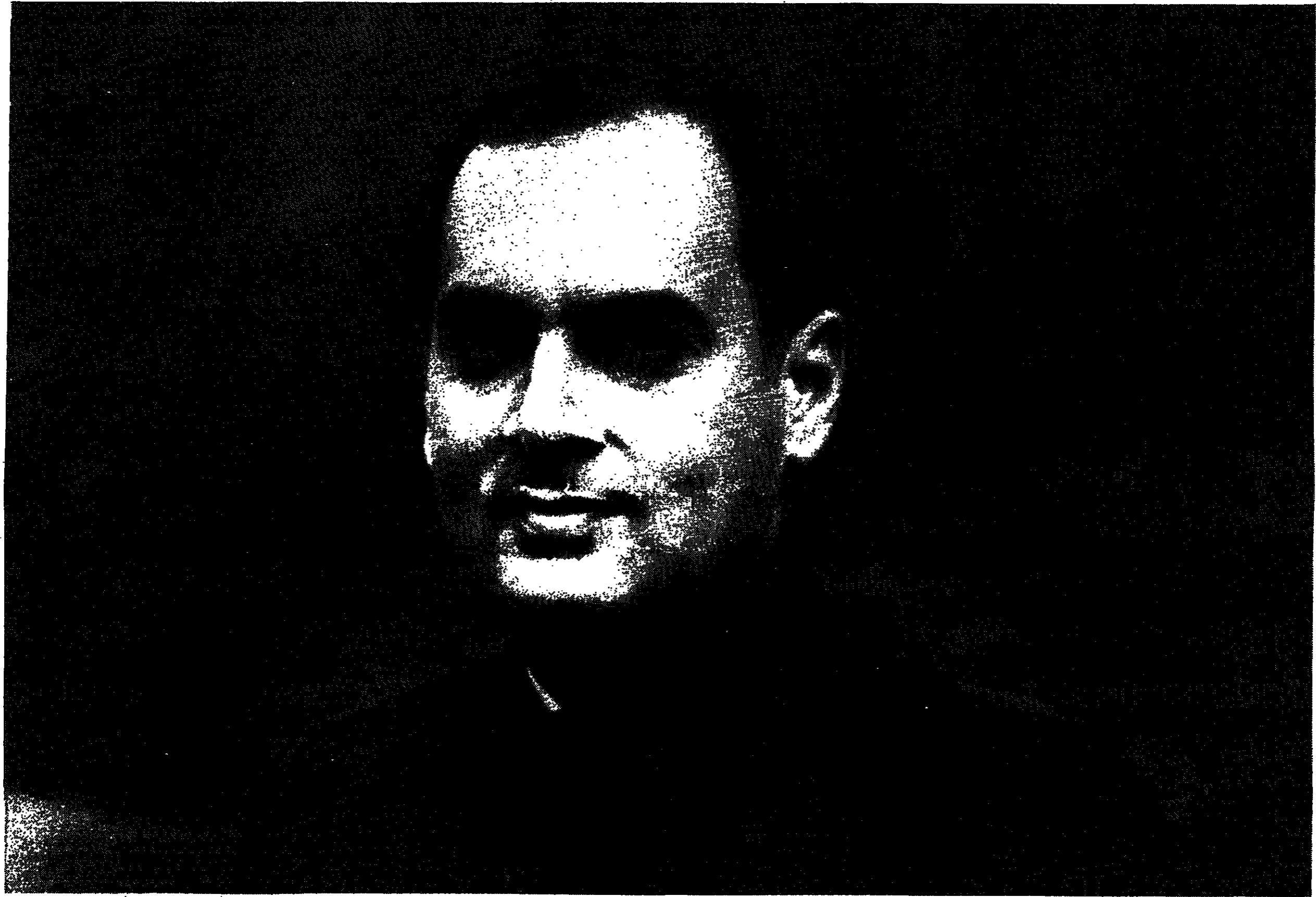
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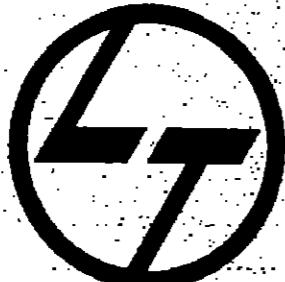
Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister of India



India's Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is on his first official visit to France, as the representative of the world's largest democracy. His objective is to establish closer ties and create a better

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WEEKEND

June 7, 1985

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The Associated Press
At Tony awards: Roger Miller, left, composer of winning "Big River" score; Ron Richardson, best featured actor; Des McAnuff, best director.

Broadway Season Ended With Resounding Thud

by Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — Despite the production of several acclaimed dramas, Broadway is concluding its worst economic season in a decade, as indicated by both statistics and emotional reaction in the industry. What remains uncertain, and hotly debated in after circles, is whether the slump is part of Broadway's cyclical nature or the harbinger of a long-term decline.

Attendance and theater occupancy — known in the trade as "playing weeks" — are at their lowest since the mid-1970s, according to statistics from the League of American Theaters and Producers. The 33 new shows that had opened by May 31, the official end of the season, represent the fewest in any season this century, league figures show.

Box-office income — which generally rises even when other measures of Broadway activity decline — is \$9 million less than last season's level of \$227 million, the league says. The seasonal gross is likely to be the third highest in Broadway history, but it marks only the second time since the 1972-1973 season that income has not gone up from the previous year.

The slump can be largely traced to the lack of a new hit musical to stimulate income and public excitement. Eight musicals opened this year; four are still running. For the first time in their 38-year history, the nominating committee for the Tony awards, which were announced Sunday, dropped three categories — choreography and leading actor and leading actress in a musical — because of the dearth of competition. Even "Big River," based on Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" — which won seven Tonys including best musical and best featured actor for Ron Richardson as the runaway slave Jim, cannot be considered certain to survive the summer.

The season also indicates the increasing gap between the haves and have-nots. The Shubert Organization, the largest theater-owner on Broadway, recorded gains of more than 10 percent in attendance and playing weeks over last season. The organization's box-office income as of March 31 stood at \$93 million, compared with \$81 million on that date last season.

While the Shubert Organization has taken in \$12 million more than it did last season, the rest of Broadway — smaller theater-owners and independent producers — has

taken in \$21 million less. Despite the slim gains in attendance and playing weeks, both fell industrywide. The projected seasonal attendance of 7.4 million is the lowest since 7.3 million in 1975-1976 and the projected playing weeks of 1,082 are the fewest since 907 in 1973-1974, league figures show.

The disparity in fortunes is reflected in words. Shubert executives remain more bullish than almost anyone else on Broadway. "It's the most successful season we've ever had," said Bernard Jacobs, president of the Shubert Organization. "We hope all of the stories about how Broadway is depressed will disappear." James Nederlander, president of the Nederlander Organization, the second-largest theater-owner on Broadway, also said he considered reports of Broadway's woes this season to be exaggerated.

Jacobs likened the current Broadway season to the sluggish years in the early 1970s, before "A Chorus Line" helped revive the industry. Such musicals as Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Song and Dance," Tim Rice's "Chess" and Marvin Hamlisch's "Smile," Jacobs suggested, may arrive next season and similarly stir Broadway.

Simon, 57, is a Brooklyn-born Jew whose Depression childhood was the theme of his hit "Brighton Beach Memoirs," which opened in 1983. Rabe, 45, was born in Iowa and raised a Catholic. His "Pavlo Hummel," "Sticks and Bones," "Streamers" and "The Orphan" draw on his Vietnam combat experience.

But when, at the invitation of The New York Times Magazine, these representatives of different generations got together to talk about the theater, their attitudes and methods of playwriting turned out to be strikingly similar. The following edited excerpts are from a conversation occasionally prompted by Samuel G. Freedman of The Times' cultural staff and Michaela Williams, the magazine's cultural editor.

Writing for the Theater

RABE: I grew up in the Midwest, and I never heard of the theater. I was maybe 15 before I saw a play. I didn't think about writing at that point, but it made a big impression on me. There is something in the thing with the audience, although I also have a terrible personal reaction to the audience. I have a very hard time going near the theater once they show up.

SIMON: I mean, that's the same reaction. Not because I'm afraid of the audience, I just seem to lose interest the minute the play has opened. As for what attracted me to the theater, my background was different. I grew up in New York and worked in radio and in television for 10 years. Then I said, "If I don't start to write a play and start to get out soon, I'll be writing 'My Three Sons' for the rest of my life," which I did not want to do.

RABE: I grew up seeing movies, and there was a point where I consciously engaged the question of whether there was a larger opportunity to be free as a writer in the theater or in film. And without any experience in either, it struck me that the theater was more open. But I think now, as I've gone on, it's deeper than that. I don't know quite what the relationship is, but it's very, very deep in me, the theater.

Comedy vs. Drama

RABE: I think that in the real theatrical tradition that split doesn't exist as strongly as people think it does. It's an invention of Aristotle rather than of dramatists. I mean, certainly in a lot of Shakespeare's tragedies there are very funny, lively moments.

SIMON: I'm not a big fan of Aristotle. I think he really did everybody a lot of harm. He imposed himself between the creative act and the thing itself. People actually sit around and say, "Did Shakespeare write tragedies?" I mean, that's truly nuts.

RABE: My impulse has been to try to put as much variety of emotion as possible into a play. You know, like a carnival or a roller-coaster ride. To me, the more one play can hold, the better.

SIMON: Mike Nichols and I were doing "Plaza Suite" in Boston many years ago, and the first act was too long — it wasn't that it was too long, we were getting too many laughs in a scene that we thought was basically serious. So Mike and I started to cut out

all of the laugh lines, and they started to laugh at other lines that they had never laughed at. They just wanted to laugh!

RABE: The laughs I get are the ones I'm hoping for, for the most part. It's making the turn without getting resentment from the audience that's the hard part. If you've overdone the comedy part, they just want to keep laughing.

SIMON: Oh, yes, I have that a lot. I'll write a scene that is really funny, and then I try to switch it quickly, because I think that happens in life a lot. There have been a few occasions in plays when I've done that, and the audience is really thrown by it. Sometimes it works, and sometimes they resent it.

RABE: In "Prisoner of Second Avenue," in which I'm dealing basically with a semi-sensuous situation: A man who's 48 years old loses his job and is afraid there's not going to be a future for him. But in the beginning of the play, all of his complaints are funny.

The very first thing he does gets a laugh. It is at night, and the room is dark, and he comes out of the bedroom, sits down and lights a cigarette. You could hardly see him — it was Peter Falk. He went, "Aaaaah," and the audience laughed because they knew what that sigh meant. You had to do the sigh just right. But at any rate, he later found out that the apartment was robbed, and still handled that comedically, because the things that were stolen were so bizarre — they took his toothbrush and everything.

And then in the second act, he has a nervous breakdown. He resents the fact that his wife is going out and working and he has nothing to do. He goes to the park every day, and he knows that the animals know him. They are saying, "Here he comes again. He didn't get a job, obviously."

But it turned, it really turned, and the audience said, "Well, that's not funny." I said, "Who said it was?"

RABE: Well, in that light, "Hurlyburly" is very tricky for me to talk about, because the turn is abrupt and I think it has to be. The play is long, but it was longer, and there was ground work.

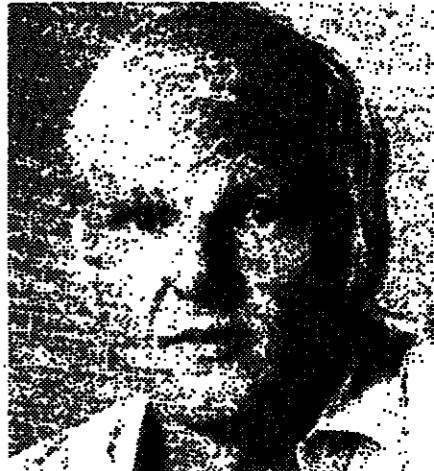
But what I've run into is a thing where I expected recognition from an audience and gotten just shock. In "Sticks and Bones," I thought people were really going to nod and say, "Right, that is how it is." Instead, people kind of said, "Whoa, don't do that!"

SIMON: My experience has been that if you write a situation well enough, the ten-

sion is so great that the audience will laugh whether you provide it or not. But many times when it's either laugh or cry, a lot of them don't want to cry. And they will pick out a moment — a line, a gesture, whatever it is — to laugh at. It becomes part of the play after a while.

The Role of the Unconscious

RABE: I go through a thing in plays where the play shocks me. I don't think I've ever written anything where there wasn't a moment when I said, "Oh, I don't want to write this," or "Is that me? Where's it coming from?" I think my conscious mind is not as intelligent as my unconscious. My conscious mind is very much interested in controlling everything and making it more orderly — making it orderly in a familiar way. Then he



The New York Times

rehearsals all day long, so I like to feel that I am being well represented.

RABE: I used to dream about a person who would just do every play and would really be on the money. Like a soul mate or something. But I don't think I've encountered it. The plays vary, and what people can cope with varies. If it's a good director, it's coming somewhat from his own psyche through the play, and that varies.

SIMON: I was going to say that as good a

Continued on page 10

Lights Brighter Away From Times Square

by Frank Rich

NEW YORK — Despite the well-known litany of Broadway's woes, the best plays this season tell another story: The American theater may be becoming healthier in inverse relation to Broadway's decline.

That health is most visible, as usual, at the theatrical institutions Off Broadway and around the country. To be sure, not all institutional work is first-rate. Yet it is hardly coincidence that three of the four Best Play nominees in last Sunday's Tony awards — and the Best Musical winner, "Big River" — are the products of nonprofit theaters. What is more, institutional productions that transfer to Broadway represent only a small fraction of the theatrical vitality beyond the Times Square neighborhood. When one takes in the full panorama of American theater of the 1984-85 season, there is encouraging news on a variety of aesthetic (and geographical) fronts.

In playwriting, there were several vigorous developments. Both the Circle Repertory Company's "As Is" and the Public Theater's

"Normal Heart" (by Larry Kramer) — two very different and complementary treatments of the AIDS epidemic — demonstrated that writers can respond with urgent theatricality to public issues that are usually fodder for television's movie-of-the-week assembly line. At Playwrights Horizons, another, adventurous style of writing is reaching maturation: Peter Parnell's "Romance Language" and Keith Reddin's "Life and Limb" depart from both realistic and absurdist conventions as they radically re-examine the iconography of official classical culture (19th-century literature) and "classic" pop culture (vintage movies and situation comedies) to explain the modern world.

Some established American playwrights, with varying success, lit out for new territory this season: David Rabe, Neil Simon, Michael Weller ("The Ballad of Soapy Smith"). Some younger playwriting voices found their own, firm pitch this year — notably Craig Lucas (with "Blue Window," at the Production Company), Stephen Metcalfe ("The Incredibly Famous Willy Ryders"), at the WPA, and Richard Greenberg ("Life Under Water," at the increasingly invaluable Ensemble Studio Theater).

Imaginative young directors were also in profuse supply. If neither Broadway nor Off Broadway produced a fully satisfying new musical, Des McAnuff ("Big River") and Andrew Cadiff ("Three Guys Naked From the Waist Down") have the talent to help fill that void, provided the theater can develop new librettists and songwriters at their high level of inventiveness.

Two other young director-actors, Gary Sinise and John Malkovich of Chicago's Steppenwolf Company, sustained the expectations they raised in New York with their 1982 production of "True West." In Malkovich's staging of Lanford Wilson's "Balm in Gilead" and Sinise's of Lynn Kessler's "Orphans," one finds a tumultuous new brand of American acting that bridges rock 'n' roll and theatrical performance.

The theater along the post-modernist frontier was also active. While I found more literal-mindedness than inspiration in such pieces as Martha Clarke's "Garden of Earthly Delights" and Ping Chong's "Nosferatu," I was haunted by nothing so much all season as the three-hour fragment of Robert Wilson's marathon epic, "The CIVIL war,"

Continued on page 11

The Perfect Day Trip: Paris-Champagne

by Frank J. Prial

THE Autoroute de l'Est, which begins in Paris and slices across the flat, windswept landscape of eastern France, is lightly traveled. Parisians like flowers and cats, turn their faces instinctively to the sun. They have never been overly enamored of the cities of Metz and Strasbourg, to which the autoroute leads, or of the rest of Alsace and Lorraine.

There is one trip on the Autoroute of the East, though, that no one, Parisian or visitor, should miss: The road is a gateway to the Champagne country, a region steeped in history, in great art, in food and in wine. Only 90 miles (145 kilometers) away, Champagne is a perfect one-day trip from Paris.

Depending on traffic, Reims, the unofficial capital of Champagne, is an hour or an hour and a half by car from Paris. The ideal day would include a visit to one or two Champagne cellars, lunch at a great restaurant and a visit to Reims's cathedral, one of the most beautiful in France. Or it could include a drive through the handsome little vineyard towns to Epernay, the second city of Champagne and the home of the biggest Champagne company, Moët et Chandon.

THE Champagne countryside has an austere, hesitant charm that is at once subtle and endearing. In spring, fields of colza, a cousin of mustard, explode in a riot of golden yellow. By summer, the little villages have decked themselves in flowers; every window has at least a pot of geraniums. The narrow roads, winding among the vines, have a timeless quality that makes Paris seem a thousand miles and a couple of centuries away.

Among the well-known Champagne houses in Reims are Krug, Pommery, Roederer, Taittinger, Veuve Clicquot, Ruinart, Lanson and the three Heidsiecks: Vénerie-Heidsieck, Charles Heidsieck and Heidsieck Monopole. In near Epernay, Moët & Chandon, Bollinger, Pol Roger and Perrier-Jouët are among the famous labels. Most of the larger companies, in both towns offer regular tours of their cellars on weekdays. Smaller houses, such as Krug and



Young Champagne grape harvesters taking a break.

Bollinger, prefer advance notice, even if only a telephone call from Paris; most do not have the staff to handle large numbers of unannounced visitors.

A thorough tour of a Champagne cave will last about an hour or an hour and a half. Some fanatics visit many cellars, but they are all pretty much alike. The vast stocks of bottles stretching off into the gloom in the dimly lighted cellars are an impressive sight, but there is not much point in seeing them more than once or twice.

Try to arrange your visit to include time for lunch. The finest restaurant in Champagne is Boyer, at Les Crayères, the exquisite small hotel across the road from the Pommery cellars in Reims. Boyer is one of the most famous restaurants in France — it has three stars in the Michelin Guide, so a reservation is mandatory — well in advance in the tourist season. Crayères, by the way, means

chalk caves, and it is the chalk in the soil in the Champagne country that gives the wine its unique quality.

The Polignac family, former owners of Pommery, named their home Les Crayères and the name was retained when, after buying Pommery, the owners of Lanson Champagne decided to turn the estate into a restaurant and inn.

Gerard Boyer was asked to take over Les Crayères almost four years ago, about the time that renovation began. At the time, he was running a three-star restaurant in Reims called La Chamelière. When he moved across town, he took his stars with him, but he also held on to the older place, renaming it Le Chardonnay. It is as busy as ever, with a menu simpler than at Boyer and prices considerably lower.

After lunch, stroll a bit in the town and visit the cathedral. Reims, founded by Julius

Cesar in 57 B.C., was a flourishing Gallo-Roman city when Paris was a village on an island in the Seine. Clovis, the first Christian king of France, was crowned in the cathedral in 496, by St. Remi. In 1429 Joan of Arc watched as Charles VII was crowned there.

Through the centuries, Reims has been repeatedly destroyed by invading armies. Two-thirds of the city was leveled by German gunfire in World War I. Many of the inhabitants survived by living in the caves that honeycomb the chalk formations on which the city is built. Damage was heavy in World War II as well.

Construction of the cathedral was begun in 1211. It cost so much that at one point the oppressed citizens expelled the bishop and his builders. For its effrontery, the entire city was excommunicated until the work resumed. The church was completed in the 15th century and then was almost destroyed in World War I.

Reconstruction still goes on. The most recent addition, and certainly one of the most spectacular, is a series of stained glass windows by Marc Chagall. The four windows, on the left in the nave, were executed by Charles Marc, a master glazier, in his atelier in Reims. He and Chagall had collaborated on other stained glass commissions, but these windows, installed in 1974, have been called the apotheosis of Chagall's work in glass.

The central window depicts scenes from the Old and the New Testaments. The bottom left shows Abraham blessing Isaac, and the sacrifice of Isaac. On the top left is Christ crucified; on the top right is the Tree of Jesse. The right window depicts scenes from the history of the cathedral, including the baptism of Clovis, the coronation of St. Louis and the coronation of Charles VII.

Partisans of Epernay Champagne might prefer to visit the cathedral in the morning, then lunch at the Royal Champagne, an attractive inn and restaurant at Champillon, on the south slope of the Montagne de Reims. It is about 30 minutes south of Reims and about five minutes north of Epernay. The Royal Champagne offers one of the best views to be found of Champagne vineyards. And, like all restaurants in the area, it has a

Continued on page 11

Banned TV Program Opens in French Cinema

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — Like Marcel Ophuls's "The Sorrow and the Fury" 16 years ago, a documentary on France during the German occupation opened this week in a Paris cinema after having been banned by French television.

Where Ophuls's film dealt with wartime collaboration, "Des Terroristes à la rétate" (Retired Terrorists) accuses the Communist Party — which along with the Gaullists led the main partisan forces — of cynically exploiting political refugees and not acknowledging their role.

The decision by the state-run television underscored French reluctance to examine this troubled period too closely or to question the Resistance's reputation for unsullied patriotism.

The heroes of the film, directed by a young Romanian immigrant known as Mosco, are elderly men, former Resistance fighters. In the film, they get up from their sewing machines — many still work as tailors — and act out how they planted bombs in occupied Paris. Most of them speak French with strong foreign accents. All were immigrants who found asylum in France in the 1930s — Armenians fleeing persecution in Turkey, Jews escaping anti-Semitism in Poland and Romania, leftist refugees from fascism in Spain and Italy.

London

"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford."

Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

Some Royal Occasions during the London Season ... from Ascot to Antiques.

by Moss Murray

This is the time of year when many a man's fancy should, if he is sensible, turn towards ... antiques. Antique fairs are held in many parts of Britain throughout the year, but the most prestigious are in London. One of the most important is the Antiques Fair which Princess Alexandra will open at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, June 12, at the Grosvenor House Hotel in Park Lane. It will remain open until June 22. Traditionally one of the highlights of the London Season, the Fair follows the Derby, but precedes Ascot and Wimbledon.

A new antiques dateline of 1914 is being introduced this year for paintings and sculptures, but the one hundred year rule applies to all other items. For the first time visitors to Grosvenor House will be able to buy a Fantin-Latour, a Pissaro or a Tissot.

The Great Room at the hotel, Europe's largest ballroom, is the perfect setting for this famous Fair. The hotel is built on the site of the old London home of the Dukes of Westminster which housed one of the largest private art collections in the world.

Taking part in this year's exhibition are 87 of the best known dealers from all parts of the United Kingdom. They will exhibit furniture, carpets and tapestries, paintings and prints, Oriental art, sculpture, glass, gold and silver, jewellery, arms and armour,

clocks and scientific instruments, ikons, antiquarian books, and coins. Prices range from £50 to £1 million.

A stringent vetting procedure takes place to ensure authenticity. Every item for sale, down to the smallest thimble, will be checked by one of 16 panels of experts, almost all of them members of the respected British Antique Dealers' Association.

This year the Victoria and Albert Museum in London is loaning two important Rodin bronzes. 'The Prodigal Son' and 'The Age of Bronze' are regarded by experts as excellent examples from the intellectual modern movement which will be a theme at Grosvenor House for the first time this year.

When 'The Age of Bronze' was first exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1877, the artist was accused of taking casts from

the living model so life like was the sculpture. His reputation, however, was vindicated in 1880 when the State bought a bronze cast.

Later in the summer the West London Antiques Fair takes place at Kensington Town Hall from August 15/18. This is one of the few gatherings in high summer, but dealers have learned that there are sometimes more potential buyers from abroad in London at that time than during the rest of the twelve months.

Items to be displayed are coming from 200 properties, owned either by the British National Trust or by members of the UK Historic Houses Association.

As David Coombs, editor of the *Antique Collector* puts it: 'The opportunities presented by this exhibition are stupendous. Scholars will be in a state of happy delirium at the chance of examining, assessing and discussing such a range of incredible objects; while the various owners are acutely aware of the potential commercial value of the exhibition, which is bound to attract more visitors to their houses, and more tourists will mean more jobs, as well as more prosperity.'

Back in London an intriguing centre for antiques of every kind is Gray's Antique Market at 58 Davies Street, close to Claridges. Here you can find Solveig & Anita Gray who individually and as a team are among the most knowledgeable dealers in fine Chinese porcelain in London.

While I was at their shop close to the entrance of Gray's Antique Market, a dealer arrived from Portugal ... not to buy or sell, but to seek advice from Anita and Solveig, this rare mother and daughter combination. Ten minutes after he had departed a buyer from Germany appeared to discuss the purchase of a 15th century rare Ming celadon vase.

But there is more going on in Britain at this time of the year than displays of antiques. One of the most famous, and historic parts of the London Season begins in a few days. This is Royal Ascot from June 18 to June 21. As a royal spectacle it has few equals, and has always held a unique position in the racing calendar.

Getting to Ascot need present no difficulties. You can travel there in both style and comfort. Town & Country Car Rentals has a range of cars to suit every taste and need, but for Royal Ascot many prefer the luxury of a chauffeur driven car. They have a choice of a Rolls Royce, Bentley Mulsanne Turbo, Mercedes, Jaguars or Daimler.

Alternatively, buy your own car and drive yourself to Ascot ... or anywhere else.

Volvo Export, at 28 Albermarle Street, London W1, have thought up an unusual and attractive incentive deal aimed at US military personnel in Britain and overseas businesses. Anyone who

dar, as the course where the best horses can be seen in surroundings possibly unequalled anywhere.

The four day royal meeting was inaugurated by Queen Anne in 1711. Since then the races have been attended regularly by the Sovereign and members of the royal family driving in state carriages from nearby Windsor Castle.

The pageantry begins each afternoon with the royal procession of five open landau driving up the course before racing starts. Outriders in scarlet coats and gold laced top hats precede the first

buys a new Volvo between now and June 21 will be offered a train journey aboard the Venice Simplon Orient Express, probably the most sumptuous train in the world.

Overseas buyers of Volvo

become members of the new London Club and receive regular copies of the magazine, *Watergate*, as well as a host of 'goodies' for him and her, plus a voucher worth \$500 which can be redeemed when purchasing another Volvo.

However you decide to travel to Ascot for the royal meeting you will return to

surroundings that are exciting, yet relaxing.

Designers Ezra Attia & Associates have transformed a basement area into a dramatic series of intersecting circles,

including curved walls with reflective surfaces that provide the illusion of infinity.

Wherever you turn the drama of their design is reflected through colourful mirrored floors and ceilings. For those who fancy only a sandwich there, is a choice of crab, lobster, smoked salmon, sturgeon, foie gras or Sevruga caviar.

From June 4 there is an exclusive exhibition of their finest pieces in a price range from around £250 for a unique pistachio lighter to an emerald necklace with a price ticket of almost £2 million. Admission is by invitation.

Another jeweller in Bond Street catering for the discriminating at No 29 is Holmes, whose speciality is antique and splendid secondhand jewellery and silver. On view recently was a George III silver, rectangular fruit or cake basket with a swing handle, created by Samuel Henzel in 1817 and priced at £950.

Equally rare and unusual was a silver mounted cup dated 1795. Price: £300.

For those not travelling to Ascot for every day of the meeting, London shopping provides a thousand ways to spend the winnings of the previous day.

Both men and women can enjoy a mouth watering experience at 66/70 Burlington Arcade, the double fronted shop of D L Lord. Here is possibly the finest collection of exclusive cashmere in the capital.

For women the range includes twin sets with the soft murmur of discretion, as well as cardigans and jumpers plus the attractive and exclusive scarves of Georgia von Etzdorf. For men there are warm-as-toast dressing gowns in cashmere at £585 and an assortment of sweatshirts, slippers and cardigans in from one to eight ply. The range of colours is often as many as a dozen. There are also lightweight alpaca pullovers at £25.

For sheer discreet sumptuousness few salons can compare with Van Cleef & Arpels at 153 New Bond Street.

There is only one problem about a visit to Marks Antiques. You don't want to leave.



Rodin's 'The Age of Bronze', presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum by the sculptor in 1914, having already been shown at the Royal Academy in London in 1884.

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carriage in which the Queen sits. In the following landaus are other royalty and guests invited to stay at Windsor Castle for race week. Each landau is drawn by four horses with bewigged postillions in purple, gold and scarlet liveries.

This is the scene that sets the magic that is Royal Ascot where hundreds of beautiful and extravagantly dressed women provide a backdrop of fashion that has few equals. The kaleidoscope of colour they create balances the more formal grey and black top hats and morning coats of their escorts.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Advances in Robotics Yield More 'Intelligent' Machines

By JOHN HOLUSHA

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two robots are working together in a manufacturing cell assembling oil-pump units for an automobile engine. One uses a remotely mounted television camera to "look" at the small castings that are the top and bottom of the pump housing as they move along a conveyor belt. When it recognizes a bottom part, it reaches out, picks it up and places it on a fixture.

Then the other robot, which has a camera mounted on its arm, looks for one of the two gears that make up the internal mechanism of the pump. Placing one inside the housing, it reaches for the other gear and attempts to mesh the two together.

If, as often happens, the teeth do not slide together smoothly, a sensor in the robot arm's "wrist" detects the resistance. The robot then wiggles the gear, the way a human assembler would, until the teeth line up and the parts snap into place. The robot "knows" the two pieces are fitted together properly when its arm is extended enough for the gear to be all the way into the housing.

The robots, produced by Adept Technology Inc., are part of a demonstration at the robotics industry's Robots '9 conference held this week in Detroit. They are an example of how the robotics industry has advanced in just a few years from producing relatively simple machines that reached out blindly to move an object from place to place or weld a point in space, to sophisticated devices that are increasingly imitating human senses such as sight and touch.

ROBOT manufacturers hope to convince potential industrial customers that they can add robots to their factories without having to tear up their existing processes.

"In the past, robots were simple, dumb machines," said Frank Bibas, an engineer with Adept, which is a spinoff from Westinghouse's animation division. "Now if you go the next step and add vision and force sensing, the robot can solve its own problems to some extent," he added.

By having the vision system focused on the conveyor belt, the first robot can "recognize" the parts it needs and pick them up, no matter which way they are pointed. Older, "blind" systems required elaborate fixturing systems to present the part to the robot at just the right location and with just the right orientation.

Putting a camera on the arm of the second robot helps it place the gears accurately. The sensor makes sure they fit together properly and also prevents cross-threading of the screws that hold the two pieces of the housing together. In the past, robots simply went through their routines and if something was out of place they either bashed into it or missed it entirely.

Vision systems and touch-sensitive arms make robots more costly and complex. But they also make them much more flexible. If a company decides to make something new, all it has to do is reprogram the system to recognize and assemble the new parts. New fixtures and conveyor lines are not required.

Flexibility and adaptability are among the major themes running through the robotics industry this year, with many companies showing new robots in which grippers or tools on the end of an arm can automatically change so that multiple tasks can be performed unattended. The emphasis is on providing solutions to manufacturing problems, rather than just demonstrating a robot and leaving it up to end-users to figure out how it can be used.

Indeed, much of U.S. industry's hesitancy at moving rapidly into robotics stems from the difficulty in adapting basic machines to individual processes. "A robot is not a toaster," said Peter A. Cohen of International Data Corp. "It cannot be plugged in right out of the box and perform effectively."

As a result, the robotics industry appears to be splitting into

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

"A robot is not a toaster that can be plugged in right out of the box."

Insolvent H.K. Bank Is Closed

Action Follows 2-Month Audit

Reuters

HONG KONG — The government Thursday closed one of Hong Kong's leading financial institutions, Overseas Trust Bank Ltd., after the bank declared itself insolvent and said police were investigating its books.

Sir John H. Breridge, the financial secretary, said that the action was taken after the bank said it was unable to carry on business.

OTB has a widespread branch network in Hong Kong and eight offices abroad, including London, San Francisco and Bahrain.

Sir John said that the Executive Council, Hong Kong's ruling body, would meet Friday to discuss the bank's future and measures to protect depositors.

"The bank's problems go beyond imprudent management or misfortune," he said. "There are serious matters which warrant investigation by the Commercial Crimes Bureau. That investigation has already begun."

Sir John said that the closure followed an intensive audit of OTB's books during the past two months. The number of OTB depositors was not immediately known.

Hong Kong's stock exchanges halted trading in OTB shares shortly before the announcement.

OTB's operating profits plummeted to \$3 million Hong Kong dollars (\$6.6 million) in the financial year ended June 30 from 10 million dollars the previous year.

The bank's ultimate holding company is International Consolidated Investments Ltd. of Hong Kong, whose board mainly comprises Singaporean businessmen, stock market analysts said.

Hong Kong does not insure bank deposits.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Jardine to Sell Hawaii PropertiesBy Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson Holdings plans to auction off two properties in Hawaii next month as part of its efforts to improve earnings, the company's chairman, Simon Keswick, told shareholders Thursday.

Jardine also may sell properties in London and Hong Kong later this year, Mr. Keswick said at the giant shipping and trading company's annual meeting.

Since Jardine announced in March that it would withdraw from all shipping operations, it has written off 16 ships from 20. Mr. Keswick said that Jardine would hold only 10 ships by the end of this year and complete the pullout in about two years.

In reporting 1984 results in March, Mr. Keswick disclosed write-offs of \$54 million. Hong Kong dollars (\$71.29 million) for its shipping assets, \$19 million dollars for its Hawaiian holdings and 125 million dollars in foreign-exchange losses.

The chairman said Thursday that he could not predict what prices the Maui Islands and Com-



Simon Keswick

modem Condominium properties in Hawaii would bring at auction. But he said he believed that the 159-million-dollar figure was still a "fair and reasonable provision."

The two U.S. properties will be auctioned July 27 and 28 in several cities linked by satellite, Mr. Keswick said.

Mr. Keswick confirmed on Thursday that he had had talks with Mr. Khoo "on a regular basis," but denied that these were negotiations for any share purchase. He declined to comment on any other possible discussions and said that there were no negotiations under consideration "at the moment."

Mr. Keswick said at Thursday's meeting that operating results were improving, but he gave no figures or details.

U.S. Court Rejects Icahn Bid To Resume TWA Purchase*The Associated Press*

LONDON — A spokesman for Imperial Chemical Industries PLC acknowledged Thursday the existence of an internal company document on potential job losses that was leaked to a British newspaper.

The confidential report identifies 2,700 jobs ICI could cut, saving just under £50 million (\$63 million) by the end of the decade.

The spokesman said that the report is for discussion purposes and that no decisions on jobs had been made. He added that there were no plans to reduce the work force except through early retirement and voluntary departures. That policy allowed ICI to reduce its work force by 3,200 last year.

The ICI spokesman said the rate of jobs being lost through such natural reasons was slowing. But he added that he saw no need for the company to introduce a policy of dismissing workers.

He emphasized that the report leaked Thursday was a long-term view and that any plans would be discussed with the unions involved.

One Chinese broker later described the meeting as reflecting "renewed confidence in the company," which has reported declining operating profits for the last three years.

Jardine, founded in 1833, owns just less than 40 percent of Hongkong Land Co., Hong Kong's largest property company. Both companies have suffered from their heavy involvement in Hong Kong's deflated property market and Hongkong Land has sold off 6 billion dollars worth of assets in the last two years to meet debts.

"There's no point in our affiliate Hongkong Land Co. disposing of its unprofitable property assets and Jardine's holding onto theirs," Mr. Keswick said in reference to the planned property sales.

Stock market rumors that Mr. Keswick has been negotiating with Khoo Teck Puat, a Singapore property entrepreneur, or Anglo-American Corp., the South African industrial and mining group, for the planned sale of either Jardine or Hongkong Land have faded.

The two U.S. properties will be auctioned July 27 and 28 in several cities linked by satellite, Mr. Keswick said.

The write-offs on shipping and U.S. properties in 1984 amounted to a total 873-million-dollar extraordinary charge against full-year earnings. Excluding the charges, Jardine earned \$8 million dollars for the year.

Mr. Keswick said at Thursday's meeting that operating results were improving, but he gave no figures or details.

French Bank To Buy Stake In London Brokerage*Reuters*

PARIS — Credit Commercial de France said Thursday it agreed in principle to acquire 80 percent of the London stock brokerage, Lawrence Prust & Co., and 25 percent of Franklin Group PLC, a British investment concern.

Both firms will be restructured, according to a statement by the French state-owned bank.

The acquisitions will cost CCF tens of millions of francs, CCF's managing director, Michel Pebernard, said. He declined to give the exact price.

A new limited company will take over Lawrence Prust's institutional broking, economic research and corporate-finance divisions.

Franklin, which is quoted on the London Stock Exchange, will acquire Lawrence Prust's discretionary fund management business, doubling its total portfolio to around £600 million (\$750 million).

A new partnership will take over Lawrence Prust's private fund management activity.

CCF is the first bank to take a major stake in a London stockbroker since the London Stock Exchange changed its rules on Wednesday to permit banks to hold more than a 30-percent stake. It is also one of the first leading French banks to take an interest in a London broker. The Paris-based Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement agreed last February to acquire 29.9 percent of Sheppards & Clase.

The Prust transaction will further CCF's aim of acquiring a Europe-wide capacity in broking and corporate finance, Mr. Pebernard said. The firm's research arm will complement CCF's research activities and its experience in share issues will broaden CCF's merchant-banking activity, he added.

Lawyers for Mr. Icahn, who wants to acquire TWA, had asked a three-judge panel of the Missouri Court of Appeals on Wednesday to quash an order issued Monday by Judge Bernhardt Drumm of the St. Louis County Circuit Court.

His order stopped Mr. Icahn's bid to take over the airline until June 17, when he has scheduled a hearing in the dispute.

[Matthew Scocozza, an assistant transportation secretary, told the House Public Works and Transportation Committee that existing regulations were adequate to protect the public interest.]

Meanwhile, a Transportation Department official said Thursday that the department opposed any special legislation intended to discourage Mr. Icahn's bid for TWA, Reuters reported from Washington.

The consent agreement settled commission concerns stemming from InterNorth's \$2.3-billion acquisition of Houston Natural Gas Co., the agency said.

British Aerospace PLC has won an order valued at \$40 million (\$30.4 million) for five ATP advanced turboprop aircraft from British Midland Airways Ltd. The company said the sale brought to £75 million its sales of the aircraft announced at the Paris Air Show.

Cipher Data Products Inc. said it



Depositors waiting outside Banco de Italia last month.

Citibank Discusses Possible Takeover Of Troubled Argentine Private Bank*Reuters*

HONG KONG — The chairman of Citibank, John Reed, said Thursday that his bank has discussed with Argentine authorities the feasibility of the U.S. bank acquiring the Banco de Italia e Rio de la Plata, which has been taken over by the government.

However, Mr. Reed said he is not optimistic about reaching an agreement as new legislation might be required to permit its acquisition. Mr. Reed was in Hong Kong to attend the International Monetary Conference earlier this week.

He added that a takeover would also require acceptable terms and conditions, but did not elaborate. The Argentine government has said it might liquidate the bank.

Banco de Italia, Argentina's third largest private bank, closed on May 10 following what the Argentine central bank described as serious insolvency and liquidity problems.

The closure, and an ensuing decision by the central government to freeze all foreign-currency-denominated bank accounts for 60 days, brought threats from several U.S. credit institutions to withdraw from a \$4.2-billion debt-restructuring package for Argentina.

COMPANY NOTES

Allied Corp. said it will seek acquisitions in Western Europe, the Far East and the United States after completing its proposed merger with Signal Cos. in the early autumn. Allied's chairman, Edward L. Hennedy Jr., said that acquisition targets will be in the electronics, aerospace, automotive and chemicals sectors.

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Cipher Data Products Inc. said it

signed a European distribution agreement with Ente Computer Centers under which Cipher's model S210 personal computer tape backup system is to be distributed in Europe.

Cie. Francaise des Petroles Total will begin pumping crude from

China's first South China Sea oilfield in June 1986, the official Chinese news agency reported. The Wei 10-3 oilfield in the Gulf of Tonkin is expected to have a peak annual yield of 4.2 million to 4.9 million barrels, the agency said.

Gulf Oil Sumatra Ltd. has received approval from Indonesia's state oil company, Pertamina, to develop the Amoa oil field in the Natuna Sea in northeast Indonesia, Gulf officials said.

Habitat Mothercare PLC said its sales so far in the financial year ending next March 31 are comfortably ahead of the year-earlier period. For the year ended last March, the British household-goods retailer's pretax profit rose 19 percent, to £36.5 million (\$46 million), from £30.6 million a year before.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and the Chiu family have sold a 25-percent stake in Far East Bank Ltd. to state-owned China Merchant Steam Navigation Co.,

not confirm rumors that it had found a buyer for its Hertz car-rental subsidiary or was about to make an acquisition. "If we were talking to anyone or even close to an acquisition or sale we would have to make an announcement," a spokesman said.

Royal Nedlloyd Group NV has ordered a cargo-ferry capable of carrying 30,000 passengers from Nippon Kokan Co., the Japanese steel and shipbuilding company said. Nippon Kokan said the ferry, due for completion in 1987, is the first it will build for a European owner.

Tracinda Corp., headed by Kirk Kerikorian, said it is offering to acquire the 7 million shares, or 30 percent, of MGM Grand Hotels Inc. that it does not already own for \$18 apiece. The company said MGM Grand's preferred stock, 75 percent owned by Tracinda, will not be affected by the proposal.

Hitachi Internal Memo Suggested Undercutting*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — Hitachi Ltd., Japan's largest electronics company, on Thursday condemned a recently uncovered internal memo directing its semiconductor distributors to undercut rivals' prices to gain market share.

Earlier in the day, Hitachi said that its fiscal 1984 profit climbed 26 percent from the previous year on a 14-percent sales gain.

The U.S.-Japan conflict is increasing now because the worldwide semiconductor business has hit a severe glut. Demand is weak, and the market is awash with excess production, which has accelerated the decline in chip prices.

Meanwhile, Hitachi reported that consolidated net income rose to 210.16 billion yen (\$844.2 million), in the year ended March 31, from 167.10 billion yen a year earlier. Group net sales passed 5 trillion yen for the first time, increasing to 5.03 trillion yen from 4.40 trillion yen, the company said.

The company attributed the improvement to sales gains in semiconductors, consumer electronics, computers and office equipment. Worldwide sales of videotape recorders, for example, jumped 76 percent last year to 4.4 million units, Hitachi said, adding it expects to sell 5 million units in the current year.

The Japanese electronics group said group net sales would increase much more slowly in the current year. Group net sales are expected to rise 5 percent.

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GE, SNECMA Picked by Ansett

Reuters

PARIS — General Electric Co. of the United States and France's SNECMA group said Thursday they have won a \$75-million contract to install their engines in European-built Airbuses to be supplied to Australia's Ansett airline.

The engine manufacturers said their jointly designed CFM 56-5 turbofan engine would be installed in the Airbus A-320 to be delivered to Ansett from July 1988.

Last week, Airbus Industrie, the European consortium that builds the Airbus series, announced that Ansett had contracted to buy eight of the short-haul, A-320 aircraft, with options on another nine. The A-320, the latest member of the Airbus series, is due to fly in August, 1986 and enter service a year later.

Interstate Bank Bill Gains Support

By Nancy L. Ross
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House subcommittee on financial institutions has approved legislation that could lead to full interstate banking by July 1990.

It also voted Wednesday to close the loophole that has spawned so-called non-bank banks, while permitting 109 of these limited-purpose institutions to continue operating.

The bill could come up before the full House Banking Committee as soon as next week, an aide said. The actions of the 30-member subcommittee are important because they usually foreshadow the vote by the full 49-member Banking Committee.

Representative Doug Barnard Jr., a Democrat of Georgia, led efforts to fashion a bill that would encourage regional banking without triggering nationwide interstate banking. But the committee voted 18-to-12 to require states that

opt for regional accords to go to full interstate banking by 1990 at the latest.

At that time, states would not be able to exclude any other states from their interstate banking pacts. In current regional arrangements, states have excluded money-center banks in New York and California to give smaller regional banks a chance to develop.

To avoid excessive concentration after full interstate banking is adopted, the bill would prohibit the 25 largest banks in terms of deposits from acquiring each other. A bank holding company could not acquire another bank if it would control more than 2.5 percent of total U.S. deposits or exceed a percentage of deposits set by any one state. The restriction would not apply to purchases of new banks or those with less than \$100 million in assets.

The subcommittee approved by a voice vote the bill to allow non-bank banks established as of May 9, 1984, to remain in existence. But no further expansion of the institutions would be permitted.

Non-bank banks have been used to get around federal restrictions on interstate banking or on who can own a bank. Federal law denies banks as institutions that both take checking account deposits and make commercial loans. Non-bank banks offer one service or the other, but not both.

The committee also dealt with concerns raised by Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker about what he called non-thrift thrifts.

At issue are thrift institutions taken over by commercial firms that want to take advantage of federal insurance but usually are interested in using the thrift's assets for non-banking purposes.

The subcommittee voted to create a qualified thrift test, meaning that for an institution to remain chartered as a savings association, it must keep 65 percent of its assets in housing-related activities.

GM's Purchase of Hughes Continues Diversification

(Continued from Page 13)

basic car or truck from a mechanical product, which includes a few electrical subsystems, to one with major electromechanical and electronic elements."

But according to some analysts, the technology flow may be two-way. Some of the cost cutting and production efficiency techniques that Detroit has learned over the last few years may well apply to Hughes operations. These have been "on cost-plus basis for years and are inefficient," observed Arthur G. Davis, an analyst with Frost, Ball & Turben. "GM could

apply its manufacturing, technology and maybe make Hughes a low-cost bidder for future contracts," he said.

Most analysts expect GM to treat Hughes somewhat differently than EDS. Hughes will be an independent subsidiary of a new corporation, GM Hughes Electronics, which will also include GM's Delco Electronics and Delco Systems divisions.

Although EDS is also a separate corporation, GM has turned over most of its internal information-processing operations to EDS, which means the subsidiary could make

ing control over the nervous system of the entire corporation.

Hughes, however, is expected to continue to operate its business as before, sharing technology with the rest of GM but not becoming deeply involved in the management of unrelated parts of the corporation.

The Hughes takeover continues a remarkable series of acquisitions, joint ventures and reorganizations that have come since GM was shaken to its foundations in 1980 with a loss of \$763 million — its first since the 1920s — at the realization that Japanese companies could make

high-quality cars at a lower cost.

Since then, GM has eliminated entire divisions, such as Fisher Body, in an effort to streamline its manufacturing and grouped its five car divisions into two super-groups to speed new model development. It has formed a joint venture with Fawcett Inc. to produce robots and one with Toyota Motor Corp. to make Chevrolet Nova sub-compacts.

GM has also invested in small companies that are developing computer programs with artificial intelligence and those that make vision systems for automated equipment.

According to securities analysis, the immediate financial impact of the Hughes takeover on GM will be modest, because of the automaker's giant size. "GM is going to have close to \$100 billion in sales this year," observed David Healy of Drexel Burnham Lambert. "Hughes is 5 percent of that."

Nevertheless, he said, the profits of Hughes, if combined with EDS's outside earnings, would give GM an additional annual income approaching \$1 billion, which could be quite useful when auto sales next go into a cyclical downturn. GM earned \$4.5 billion in 1984.

Mr. Harned said that the new plant, at a site not yet determined, probably would be a joint venture between GM, private Egyptian investors and perhaps that country's government, although that, too, has not been determined.

The plan also calls for the development of a new component industry supported by several major U.S. and European corporations, GM said.

The Egyptian market imports 70,000 to 90,000 small- and medium-sized vehicles a year, primarily from Europe, Mr. Harned said.

Big Advances In Robotics

(Continued from Page 13)

two groups. Larger companies have resources to sell not just robots, but application solutions to end-users. Smaller companies seem to be concentrating on supplying robots to the larger ones.

Vision and force-sensing systems for robots are available today. On the horizon is a development that could add new dimensions to robot adaptability: artificial intelligence programming.

With artificial intelligence programming, a robot facing an obstacle would try different solutions.

"An intelligent robot learns how to adapt to its environment and continue its task," Leslie D. Internante and John E. Biegel wrote in a paper delivered at the conference.

GM and Egyptian Officials Plan Talks On Production of Small Automobiles

The Associated Press

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. has said it plans to begin discussions with Egyptian officials on proposals for a second GM production venture in Egypt.

GM received a letter of intent from Egyptian officials to "initiate negotiations for production of passenger cars of two-liter or less displacement for the local Egyptian market," the U.S. automaker said Wednesday.

GM and Isuzu Motors Ltd. of Japan are completing a plant near Cairo that will produce small trucks. GM owns 31 percent of that operation, Isuzu 21 percent and private Egyptian investors the rest, said Jack Harned, a GM spokesman.

Mr. Harned said that the new plant, at a site not yet determined, probably would be a joint venture between GM, private Egyptian investors and perhaps that country's government, although that, too, has not been determined.

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Salomon Picks U.K. Brokers To Work on Japan Equities

By Colin Chapman
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Salomon Brothers International Ltd. has joined the growing numbers of fund managers taking a path to Tokyo to take advantage of recent liberalization in Japan's financial system.

The firm will establish a Japanese equity research and distribution business and has lured two Japanese experts from a London stockbrokerage to carry out the agency.

They are Nicholas Bedford, a director in charge of Japanese business activities of W.J. Carr Sons & Co. (Overseas) Ltd. since 1982, and Christopher Mitchison, also a director, who has served as a portfolio strategist with responsibility for Japanese research.

Morgan Grenfell & Co., the merchant bank, has recruited John Holmes to be head of a new equities division to be formed as a subsidiary of Morgan Grenfell Securities.

Mr. Holmes has been president of the U.S. subsidiary of Hoare Govett, the British stockbroking concern. He will be assisted by Geoffrey Collier, formerly of Vickers da Costa Securities Inc. in New York.

Amex Inc. of the United States has appointed Hans Ingmarsson as senior vice president for metals at Amex Europe, based in Paris. He

will continue his present responsibilities for coordinating sales and marketing for all metals.

The U.K. Oil and Pipelines Agency

R. Ward is to become regional director for Europe and the Middle East, replacing D.J. Hilliger, who is retiring. In another move Jim Bradford has been appointed director of cargo.

Bankers Trust Co. of the United States has appointed Chris Corrigan, presently managing director of BT Australia Ltd., to head its Asia-Pacific operations, based in Hong Kong. Ahead of this move, due to take place later this year, Mr. Corrigan has resigned as chairman of the Australian Merchant Banks' Association, and is to be replaced in this role by P.R.W. Rollinson, managing director of Commercial Continental Ltd., owned by Sanwa Bank of Japan.

Chemical Bank of the United States has appointed Chun Choy Tang as general manager of its Singapore branch and country manager. He is a vice-president of the bank and was previously on special assignment in New York working on the bank's Asia, Middle East, Africa and Treasury divisions.

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Notice to Shareholders PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND 1984

The annual general meeting of shareholders held on June 5, 1985 resolved to pay a dividend of U.S. \$ 1.20 per share for the year ended December 31, 1984. Since an interim dividend of \$ 0.60 per share was paid on December 18, 1984, a final amount of \$ 0.60 per share has to be paid.

Such final dividend will be payable, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting June 14, 1985, against surrender of coupon no. 15 at the offices of the paying agents listed below:

- in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
- in Italy: all the leading banks;
- in Switzerland: Crédit Suisse;
- in France: Lazard Frères & Cie.;
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg & Co., and Lazard Brothers & Co.;
- in the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank;
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

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SUN KING KERZNER GOES INTERNATIONAL

Mr. Sol Kerzner, Managing Director of Sun Hotels International, talks to David Carte, Editor of the "Sunday Times Business Times."



Mr. Sol Kerzner, Managing Director of Sun Hotels International

Nchu in Bophuthatswana, and at Port Louis Mauritius.

This far flung string of dramatically different resorts, together with declining Southern African currencies, enables Sun Hotels International to offer irresistible packages to Europeans and Americans at incredibly low prices.

The only countries in Southern Africa in which Sun Hotels International does not boast international four and five star resorts are the Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Sun Hotels International was founded by legendary South African hotel king, Sol Kerzner, in October 1983.

Mr. Kerzner has been one of the world's most successful hoteliers. Starting with his own small hotel in Durban 22 years ago, Mr. Kerzner, with South African Breweries as a majority sleeping partner, established and built up Southern Sun Hotels. The chain of 26 large, luxurious four and five star hotels spanned South Africa and its neighbouring territories and has been hugely successful.

Mr. Kerzner introduced large Hawaiian-styled hotels to Southern Africa, each with its own distinct architectural theme. They came to dominate the industry.

Mr. Kerzner's most outragously imaginative and daring scheme was Sun City. He spent many millions of dollars creating a veritable Kubla Khan pleasure dome miles from civilisation in the African bush—and has been richly rewarded,

for Sun City is one of the world's most profitable hotel/casino complexes.

Under Mr. Kerzner, Southern Sun's earnings and dividends grew at an average compound rate of more than 30 per cent per annum in a 14-year period. It owned nearly all its hotels and casinos and kept debt at low levels—even though it paid out 70 per cent of its earnings in dividends. Its share price quintupled in four years.

In 1983, following a change in control of S.A. Breweries, Mr

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

June 6

OBSERVER

Let's Hear It for Greed

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Kelverton wanted to accuse me of greed. I could see that, and it angered me that he was holding back.

"You think I'm greedy, don't you, Kelverton?" I said, licking my fingers preparatory to counting the stack of \$100 bills he had just placed in my possession. "Say it: greed."

"Nonsense," he said.

What a prig he was.

"I have a strange idea of non-sense," I said, waving my hand over the \$100 bills under his nose.

This was money I had made him extract from the life savings of a small band of widows and orphans, on whose behalf he had come to me. They wanted to hold a garage sale, hoping to raise funds to pay for surgery on the hands of a widowed violinist so that she might someday play the violin again.

Thanks to their ignorance of the market economy, however, they had neglected to buy a garage years ago when garages were cheap. So they had asked Kelverton to seek me for permission to hold their sale on a vacant lot that had been willed to me long ago.

I gave it to Kelverton straight from the shoulder:

"Kelverton, there are scarcely 10 people on the planet capable of playing the violin without making me scream for mercy, so don't ask me for free rent on my lot."

"Callous and cold-blooded," he said. Being an American, he knows how to flatter his countrymen.

"That's kind of you," I said. "Perhaps you'd like to characterize my nose and mind with hyphenated adjectives modifying a noun defining me as a practitioner of America's favorite -ism."

"You're a hard-nosed, tough-minded pragmatist," he said.

I loved it. Why be modest when you have nothing to be modest about? When you're the greatest, stand up and tell the whole world. "I'm the greatest."

Same for nose, mind and -ism. Let the world hear from you loud and clear: "My nose is the hardest, my mind the toughest, and my pragmatism the praggiest!"

What makes me wish somebody would punch the world's Kelvertons in their soft noses is their attitude toward greed. They think

there's something unspeakable about greed.

Back when Jack Paar ran the NBC "Tonight" show the network kept him under hawkeye surveillance for fear he might say "toilet" on television. Well, nowadays everybody can say "toilet" on television as well as anything else, provided it's vulgar.

Except "greed." The one thing no one dares utter on television or anywhere else is a sentence conceding the existence of greed in American life, as, for example, "Wow! The greed is so deep in Washington these days you might as well be in New York."

So it amused me to toy with Kelverton when he came pleading for widows and orphans who wanted my lot for the philanthropic marketing of old bottles and secondhand clothes.

"It's the market economy that makes our country the envy of all mankind," I noted. "In a market economy those who want to use another's vacant lot to enrich themselves must pay."

"I named an outrageous one-day rental."

"Brutal, heartless, merciless," sputtered Kelverton. I blushed at praise normally reserved for the great Clint Eastwood.

"I'd like to think so," I told him, "but the dull fact is I'm just greedy" and proud to be so, for an America where greed was dead would be . . .

I did not finish, for at the words "greed" and "greedy" he recoiled in pain, as those NBC vice presidents must once have recoiled when they imagined Jack Paar saying "toilet."

There was no way they could make the rent selling castoffs, but if you're a nose for the way of the world you know that even widows and orphans will dig into capital for a crack at the sweet publicity of the TV news. And with a widowed violinist's future at stake, what TV station can resist the temptation to bring a tear to the public eye?

So what's so shameful? Greed is only human, like everything else.

New York Times Service

Turning Mined Land Into Huge Earth Sculptures

By Douglas C. McGill
New York Times Service

OTTAWA, Illinois — On the shores of the Illinois River here, an unusual collaboration between a sculptor, a mining company, a state agency and a philanthropic group is transforming a forest destroyed by coal mining into one of the world's largest outdoor sculptures.

The work, entitled "Effigy Tumuli," is designed by the artist Michael Heizer, and consists of five earth mounds in the shape of animals indigenous to the region: a catfish, a frog, a turtle, a snake and a water spider.

"My idea was to make American art, as opposed to living in New York and making paintings derived from the European traditions," said Heizer, who has lived on a ranch in the Nevada desert since 1972.

"As long as you're going to make a sculpture, why not make one that competes with a 747, or the Empire State Building, or the Golden Gate Bridge," he said. "Why should there be more commitment in this society to architectural engineering than to art particularly sculpture?"

Each up to 1,000 feet long and 25 feet high (300 by 7.5 meters), the mounds will cover a plateau a mile long and half a mile wide (1.6 by 0.8 kilometers), constituting perhaps the largest outdoor sculpture to be built in the United States since Mount Rushmore was completed in 1941.

The sculptures were also created as part of an ambitious environmental program to restore Illinois lands that were devastated by unregulated coal mining through the early 1960s, and to stop the pollution of forests and rivers caused by abandoned mines, whose acidic soil kills plant and animal life.

Since 1977, coal companies in the United States have been taxed to pay for the agricultural and landscaping procedures necessary to restore such destroyed land to life. State agencies are allocated funds for reclamation of mined land, and the building of "Effigy Tumuli," which Illinois hopes to turn into a tourist attraction, probably qualifies as the most unusual reclamation project to date.

"If this land was going to be reclaimed, I thought it should be



Michael Heizer's "Effigy Tumuli," as seen on model; from left: snake, turtle, catfish, frog, water spider.

done in a way that's creative and unique," said Edmund B. Thornton, the chairman of the Ottawa Silica Co., the mining concern that donated the land to Illinois for the project. "This is the largest site sculpture ever envisioned, and will be the largest ever constructed."

By next spring, the project's planned completion date, the plateau should be transformed into a sculpture park, planted with grass and with walking paths weaving through the mounds. The cost will be approximately \$1 million. Almost all costs will go toward bulldozing dirt with no need for steel or complex building procedures. The funds will come from the state's Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation Council, the agency which oversees such restoration.

The Ottawa Silica Co. Foundation, a philanthropic group of which Thornton is president, initiated the project, commissioned Heizer and will pay his fee, which will be separate from the \$1-million construction cost.

It is Heizer's hope that the "Effigy Tumuli" will add a new dimension to what he regards as the unsung but ancient American tradition of outdoor monumental sculpture, stretching from the Mayan pyramids of the Yucatan to the presidential busts carved by the artist Gutzon Borglum at Mount Rushmore, South Dakota.

The earth mounds of "Effigy Tumuli," in fact, are themselves inspired by the ancient burial mounds, or tumuli, made by early North American Indians. The mounds, often built in the shapes of animals, are thought to have been used for religious and ceremonial purposes, and date from around 1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D. They are still found scattered throughout the Middle West, a number of them in Illinois.

As might be expected with a project of such dimensions, the genesis of "Effigy Tumuli" has not been without problems or controversy. Heizer's original plan called for eight animal mounds to be built on the plateau. A salamander, a bird and a beaver, however, were dropped after cost studies.

At a critical juncture, after many months of planning and topographic studies, another cost study greatly underestimated the price of building the mounds, sparking a public outcry that almost stopped the project.

The practical and aesthetic challenges to the artist also proved difficult.

"I'm an equipment operator, not an engineer," Heizer explained. "To build the mounds I had to become an engineer. I had to learn how to make elevation studies, topographic maps, I had to study soil mechanics and slope permeability.

The aesthetic problem, in essence, was to create a form that satisfied at least three requirements: that it be quickly recognizable as an animal, that its design be adaptable to the topography of

the plateau, and that it express the sculptor's artistic sensibility — that it look like a Heizer."

"I tried mammals, but mammals didn't work," said Heizer about the early stages of the project's design. "They look like something you'd see in a Disney cartoon. Then I found insects. They have a very simple and profound geometry. They are neglected thematic material."

The discovery of insects led him to design the water spider, and then to analyze the catfish, the turtle, the snake and the frog in similar fashion.

If it is ever finished, another Heizer work in progress near Tonopah, Nevada, will become one of the largest man-made works of art in the world. De-signed to be a mile long and 500 feet high, it is being constructed from earth being removed from a nearby mountain by the Anaconda Mining Company, which is mining molybdenum.

To essentialize a catfish, volumetrically, without distortion, was the challenge," Heizer said.

The process, however, was more complex than constructing a single animal model and scrutinizing its geometry with a slide rule and compass.

Instead, Heizer collected scores of photographs of each animal, noting the differences in forms between each species, and adapting those forms so that they were both buildable and matched the existing topography of the plateau.

When it came time to design the catfish, for example, Heizer tried to fashion the mound after the species of catfish most common in the area.

"We were shooting for a bull-fish but to make it doable, we had to use a South American catfish," the artist explained. "The bullfish dorsal fin was too high; it

wouldn't hold. So we used the Paraguayan dorsal."

At first glance, "Effigy Tumuli" would seem an artistic departure for Heizer, whose best-known works are two monumental abstract sculptures in the Nevada desert.

One is a mile-long notch that he dynamited out of desert rock along a cliff; the second is a monumental, half-Mayan zigzag rat, situated in a desert about 50 miles from the nearest small town.

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To Heizer, the animal-shaped earth mounds in the Illinois forest are a natural artistic progression.

"It's a never-before-been-tried, difficult-to-manage, nearly impossible project that's had its problems. The principle of cooperating with people to make this thing buildable was where the real challenge lay."

What's more, he added, the logical problems of erecting pyramid-shaped sculptures in the Nevada desert prepared him well for the task of mound-building in Illinois.

PEOPLE

Tom Stoppard to Debut As Director in Chicago

The playwright Tom Stoppard will make his directorial debut next year at the Chicago Theater Festival, directing a 17-member spin-off from Britain's National Theater. The production will feature Ian McKellen and Edward Petherbridge, two of Britain's most accomplished actors and the leaders of the new troupe. Petherbridge is just back in London from an appearance on Broadway with Glenda Jackson in "Strange Interlude." The Chicago performances would include three works, including Stoppard directing "The Real Inspector Hound." "We want to hoist a little flag for the old-fashioned theater company," where actors are in charge, McKellen said.

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